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VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1872. NO. 230.

FIRST EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA.

Arrival of the Lincoln Club.

The Vice Presidential Question.

Don Cameron Movement Abandoned.

Tide Turned in Favor of Senator Wilson.

Colored Delegates Sagacious and Influential.

Discussion as to the Platform.

Democracy Badly Shattered by the Greeley Movement.

Sumner's Speech Perfectly Harmless.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 1872.

Arrival of the Lincoln Club.

The day opened rainy. The Lincoln Club of Allegheny, numbering about one hundred and fifty, with the Great Western Band, arrived at the depot shortly after eight o'clock, and were met by the Hartranft Club of Philadelphia. Having breakfasted, they were escorted to their quarters at the Girard. They made a fine appearance, and were warmly greeted along the route.

The Tide Turning in Favor of Wilson

There being perfect unanimity on Grant for President, the Vice Presidency continues to be the absorbing topic. Up to last evening Colfax was thought to be ahead, with a number of States either not declared or divided. Early today, however, the tide seemed to turn in favor of Senator Wilson. The South began to take him up with something like unanimity, and telegrams come in for him. The colored delegates were almost unanimous for him. It is a noticeable fact that their views are sought on this and other questions, and their reasons listened to with attention. Among them are a number of men of marked intelligence and sagacity, and as a body they are by no means the least influential.

Don Cameron Dropped.

The scheme previously referred to, to bring out Don Cameron as the choice of Pennsylvania, was developed this evening, and for a time vigorously urged on the attention of leading delegates from our State. From the outset it found earnest opposition, and the policy of the movement was seriously questioned. From delegates of other States it received little encouragement. Under these circumstances the movement was abandoned, and canvassing as between Colfax and Wilson quietly commenced. Meanwhile, Hawley and James F. Wilson were not much heard of, and Ohio adhered steadily to Dennison, without manifesting a preference between other candidates, although much interest was felt to learn how that would be when the time should come. It became known that New York was about equally divided between Colfax and Wilson, and the rumor that Pennsylvania would probably declare in favor of Wilson sent the Colfax stock down. By this time nearly all the delegates had arrived. The rain drove nearly everybody in doors, and the halls and corridors of hotels became crowded, and the canvassing vigorous.

The Platform

Also engaged considerable attention, and planks were handed round. That relating to the tariff most engaged the attention of the Pennsylvania delegates who had agreed on their action, and they were engaged in discussions of the prospect.

The Shattered Democracy.

Reports agree that the Greeley movement has badly shattered the Democratic party. Almost without exception the wish among Republicans is that the Baltimore Convention may take Greeley.

Sumner's Speech Harmless.

There is no fear of Sumner's speech. If anywhere, the effect would be greatest in the South, but from there the assurances are that it will only damage himself. The colored vote will go solid for Grant. Leading Democrats concede that the Greeley movement is a wedge dividing that party, and that Baltimore cannot heal the breach.

The Best Men for Grant.

Conversation among delegates established the fact, furthermore, that the solid interests everywhere are for Grant, and that this will be the principal feature of the canvass. This view is confirmed by gentlemen from Washington to-day, and in this connection it may be said that prominent Democrats in every part of the country, engaged in business pursuits, are declaring themselves for Grant and against any change in government. Some remarkable instances of this kind are anticipated.

Distinguished Arrivals.

Throughout the day distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the Union have been arriving, and to-night considerable accessions, particularly from Washington, are expected. The number already present is very great, and the feeling of confidence in Grant's election is unmistakable.

By Western Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The entire delegation to the Convention is nearly all in this morning. The hotels are literally thronged with groups of men excitedly discussing the business of to-morrow. The morning trains brought a large number of Senators and Representatives from Washington, who at once commenced eagerly to consult with the various State delegations.

The *personnel* of the Convention is regarded as the finest and best which has ever attended a similar gathering.

But little reliable data can be gleaned as yet as to what will be the result on the question of the Vice Presidency. Every section is urgent in behalf of its own candidate, and although the friends of Colfax and Wilson each assert their belief in the choice of their favorite, there is no indication of reliability on which the expectation can be based. Senator Morton has been laboring to-day for Colfax, seeking to gain for him the Pennsylvania vote. Simon Cameron, Ohio and New York Colfax's friends say their candidate will be chosen on the second, if not on the first ballot. The Missourians are not yet all in. Wilson, of Massachusetts, will be likely to receive their votes. Informal meetings have been held this morning by many delegations, but in most instances nothing of importance was done. The Ohio delegation have formally chosen General Craighead as chairman. The delegation will probably go as a unit for the same one man when they may support, after Dennison's chances seem to become hopeless.

The different predilections of the Pennsylvania delegation lie in the various directions of Curtin, Cameron, Colfax and Wilson, of Massachusetts. An effort was made by the Southern delegations to combine with the Pennsylvania delegation—for the combined interests of the South to unite on Kelley for Vice President, if Pennsylvania would support Judge Little, of North Carolina, for the permanent chairmanship of the convention. The influence of Pennsylvania and New York will be very great in moulding the action of the Convention on the Vice Presidency.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, is developing great strength with the Southern delegations, the outstripping Colfax in that direction. Scarcely any mention is made of Gen. Grant among the delegates, the Presidential question being already regarded as a settled fact.

The leaders, at a meeting at noon, delegated a special committee to wait upon the various State delegations, and see whether James F. Wilson's strength cannot be augmented beyond the vote of that State delegation only. Outside of Wilson they have no special preference for any other man, and the vote of the South is perhaps divided among Colfax and the Massachusetts Wilson. If the Southern vote can be persuaded in Wilson's favor, Iowa will vote for Little or any Southern person for permanent chairman of the Convention. Senator-elect Allison will arrive to-night. He is an ardent friend of Wilson's and will canvass in his behalf.

Illinois appears to be independent on the Vice Presidency. Shelly M. Cullom, of Springfield, has been elected chairman of the delegation. John Y. Scammon, or Wheaton, of the Chicago *Journal*, will get a place on the National Committee, instead of C. B. Farwell, who declines longer to remain on it.

It is said the platform will be a bold and radical declaration of the principles upon which the Republican party was organized; will take pronounced ground upon every vital question of the times. Taxation, the tariff, civil rights, and civil service reform, will all be discussed. It is understood the doctrine of protection will be indorsed. Strong ground will be taken in favor of amnesty, the reduction of taxation, civil service reform, cheap postage, the protection of American interests at home and abroad, the increase of pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war. The large representation of the colored people to the Convention will probably exact a bold and unequivocal declaration of civil rights.

An express train was thrown from the track near Barona station yesterday morning, and one man killed, and the engineer and several passengers injured.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition protesting in the name of one hundred thousand shoemakers against the repeal of the eight-hour law.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the conference report on the tariff bill, and it was concurred in.

Mr. HOWE submitted the majority report of the committee of investigation and retrenchment on the New York Custom House.

Mr. BAYARD submitted a statement signed by himself and Mr. Cassery, as the minority of the committee, stating that the majority report had been made unexpectedly to them, and before all the testimony on the subject had been published, and asking that in view of this fact the minority be allowed to present their views during the recess, and that there should be published as many copies of their report as of the majority report.

Messrs. HOWE, EDMUNDS and PRATT objected to granting the request of the minority.

Without acting on the proposition the Senate took up the bill to prevent cruelty to animals in transit. Mr. THURMAN moved to postpone its consideration until December. Lost.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment providing that the act shall not take effect for one year after its passage, and that it shall not take effect in any State having sufficient legal provisions for the prevention of cruelty to animals, within the meaning of the act.

Senator CASSERLY'S amendment was rejected.

Senator SHERMAN moved an amendment providing that the bill shall take effect on the first of October. Agreed to.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment designed to provide better accommodations for immigrants, and in advocating it he described some of the hardships and ill-treatment he had seen immigrants subjected to on the great railroad lines of the West. The amendment was lost, yeas 15, nays 23. The bill was passed and the Senate took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. The amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations to carry out the agreement of the last session, by the reduction of some of the appropriations for surveying public lands in Louisiana, and appropriating $612,343 to pay hostile Indians in Montana—striking out the appropriation of $42,000 for a pedestal for an equestrian statue of General Scott.

At 11 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the Senate having announced that that body had agreed to the conference report off the tariff bill, the report was presented to the House by Mr. DAWES. There is an aggregate of reduction for both Houses of fifty-three millions. Mr. Dawes said he had some interesting figures which he would have printed in the *Globe*, and which showed that the reduction of taxation for the last two years had been eighty-two millions, which, with the fifty-four millions reduction in this bill, would make one hundred and forty millions. The expenditures for 1871, when reduced to a gold basis, and to a pro rata basis, were only six and a half millions more than in 1860. The rate of expenditure per capita in 1860 $1 93; in 1871, $1 76. The conference report was then agreed to without a division, and the House adjourned to meet on Friday next.

THE ANTIOCH DISASTER.

Further Particulars of the Great Earthquake at Antioch—The Loss of Life Terrible—A Mountain Split into Pieces Great Suffering Among the Survivors.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The London *Telegraph* of the 24th of May, has the following: A private letter gives interesting particulars of the earthquake which occurred in Antioch on the 3d of April. Two-thirds of the houses in the town have been utterly ruined, including the most substantial and durable public buildings, and the remaining houses are so greatly damaged that there is no possibility of reoccupying them. The inhabitants were in great misery, living in tents outside the town, and are in deep grief on account of the loss of relatives and property. The sacrifice of life has been very great, one thousand five hundred Mahometans and two hundred and fifty Christians and Jews being reported missing. Close to Antioch is the isle of Suadia, in which all the houses, numbering about one thousand, are ruined. In Elonshia and Eljadia also scarcely a building is left standing. Eljiaba and Gallack are also entirely ruined. Three hundred persons perished in the latter place. When the earthquake took place Mount Silias was rent in three pieces, and a torrent of black water burst forth, tainting the atmosphere with a strong offensive odor. Shepherds near the coast state that the sea rose about one hundred feet higher than usual. Eight days after the earthquake occurred, a Greek priest went toward Antioch in search for plate, and while among the debris which accumulated to the depth of about seven or eight feet, he heard a feeble voice imploring assistance. On proceeding to the spot he found a young lady. She told him a young brother had been buried alive. The priest procured assistance and he was extricated, but the young lady has since died.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 4, 1872.

HOW HOFFMAN HELPED THE SWINDLERS.

The *Times* this morning publishes five columns of figures, headed: "Hoffman's guilt; the beginning of the fraudulent warrants; how Governor Hoffman served the ring as Mayor; proofs of fraud taken from the city records." The *Times* says during the first six months of 1868 Mayor Hoffman's signature appeared on all warrants drawn upon the city and county treasury. Within that period the Ring contrived to obtain, under false pretenses, $679,243 of public money. The *Times* then gives in detail warrants issued from January 20, 1868, to November 30 of the same year, specimens of which were signed by Brennan Coman, in the absence of the Mayor, and the remainder by Mayor Hoffman. The whole amount foots up to $3,689,143. The names of the parties forging the vouchers and to whom made last year, appear in the *Times'* statement of to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Jane Farley, in a fit of jealous despondency, cut her throat at a friend's house last night, dying in a few moments.

The twelfth annual convention of the German Brewers' Association meets in this city to-morrow. Brewers will be in attendance from every State in the Union. It is stated the assemblage will represent capital to the amount of three hundred millions.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The strike of the tin smiths will probably end on Thursday, as a great many of the large firms have yielded to the demand of the men. It is expected the marble polishers will go to work this week. The upholsterers assembled in immense numbers, new spirit being infused into their movements by the action of some of the employers, who have cancelled their agreement to give eight hours, and have discharged their men. Great indignation was manifested by the men, and addresses made severely denouncing the employers, who were accused of double dealing and treachery. Steps were taken to perfect the organization of a society. New canvassing committees were appointed to visit various firms, and an unwavering determination expressed to hold out until success is completely gained. This morning a dispatch was received from Philadelphia cabinet makers, announcing their determination to strike on Monday. The picture frame makers did not meet to-day, and some have returned to work on the old system. The horseshoers have been generally successful; most of the men have returned to work. The iron moulders have not yet struck, and it is thought that most of the large shops will take such steps as will render a strike unnecessary. More than a third of the one hundred and ten iron moulders in the city are already working on the eight-hour plan, their employers having adopted it voluntarily. The strike of the metal spinners and finishers, began yesterday, has resulted in a complete victory for both trades. There seems to be a prospect of a speedy settlement of the coach painters' strike. About one hundred are still out. The planomakers are still out, and part of the engineers.

RELIGIOUS.

M E. General Conference.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The report of the committee on the state of the church, a lengthy document, which has already been published, was adopted without debate. It was resolved that editors should be held responsible for all matter in their papers, including advertisements. The venerable senior bishop, T. A. Morris, was placed on the non-effective list. Agents of the Book Concern were authorized, at their discretion, to establish depositories for the sale of books at New Orleans, Council Bluffs, Milwaukee and Kansas City, provided the Concern can be guaranteed against loss. A report was made from the Committee on Education. It denounces the efforts of the Romanists to abolish the common school system, and pledges the Conference to use every effort to make such schools permanent and efficient; opposes the division of public money among the denominational schools, and the Conference will resist all efforts to remove the Bible from the public schools. The report was unanimously adopted. A resolution was adopted to send a delegation of three members to confer with the Methodist Church South, with a view of harmonizing all differences. Resolutions of thanks to various parties who have aided the Conference in its duties were passed. A resolution was passed that local preachers must hold license four consecutive years before ordination. Adjourned *sine die*.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Another Debate in Parliament on the Treaty.

LONDON, June 4.—In the House of Lords this evening there was a full attendance of peers, and the galleries were crowded. Earl Russell moved his long impending address to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to cause instructions to be given her representatives to retire from the Board of Arbitration at Geneva if the claims for indirect damages were not withdrawn by the government of the United States. Earl Russell spoke at great length in support of his motion. He reviewed the events of the war in the United States and the circumstances of the Alabama claims, and the subsequent claims. He said he should remember that England never admitted the justice of indirect claims. What was the meaning of this delay, this mystery, this hesitation? The nation was in the same state of uncertainty as when the treaty was ratified. The honor of the government required that it should speak plainly. It should say to the United States that they must withdraw the indirect claims, or there could be no arbitration. There was no form of extravagance which was not to be found in the American case. He held the English negotiators responsible. He contrasted the conduct of the British government in relinquishing the Fenian claims with that of the American government in putting in its indirect claims. This country must feel humiliated by the manner in which the negotiators had mismanaged the business. He complimented the Canadians on the loyal spirit in which they had acted on the treaty, and concluded as follows: The nation must show, as it has before, that it is jealous of the honor of the British crown. It must treat the United States as it treated them in the Trent case. (Cheers).

Earl Granville followed. He defended the right of the American government to place its own construction on the Treaty of Washington, and to introduce indirect claims. The only way to escape from the consequences of this unfortunate construction put upon it by the government was the supplemental article, and of this the government had availed itself, therefore Earl Russell's proposition did not touch the point at issue. He defended the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty—those who acted for the United States as well as those who acted for Great Britain. It was all very well to pick bones in that which, when first published, was generally approved. The British Commissioners believed the indirect claims would be withdrawn, and the Commissioners had so admitted. The aspersions on the government and Commissioners were unfounded and unjust. He rebuked Earl Russell for his allusion to the Trent affair, declaring that it could be the cause of incalculable ill feeling should the treaty fail—an event by no means certain. England would stand better for having exhausted all means of removing the misunderstanding. The government had been largely advised that the supplemental article was amply sufficient. If their Lordship arrogated to themselves the treaty making power, they would have an enormous responsibility. He rejoiced in the President of the United States to do that which Disraeli said in his Manchester speech it was impossible for him to do, they would destroy the influence of nations if they avowed their Lordships that there was no good but much harm in certain expressions and resolutions.

Earl Gray remarked that if the negotiations proceeded as at present, the country would be committed to any mistake the government made.

Lord Denman thought their Lordships were needlessly alarmed. Even if the indirect claims were passed, he doubted whether the Commons would pay the bill.

Earl Derby disclaimed any following in this question. He had been told that he should be careful lest he offend the Americans. He could conceive of no more proper course to American than the apprehension that a frank, plain statement might be of use. He did not want to quarrel nor break off the negotiations. He wanted to know where they stood. The negotiators were bound by honor to explain what was plain to everybody, or had determined to make the treaty with the United States. If the understanding is clear that indirect claims are excluded, they are they not excluded in plain terms? [Cheers.]

The Earl of Kimberly regretted that Granville had contributed

The Duke of Kimberly regretted that Granville had constituted himself an American advocate. He seemed to be under the impression that the House has determined that the treaty should fail, and the real object of his speech was its defeat.

The Marquis of Salisbury regretted that Granville should throw the responsibility on the High Joint Commissioners. He particularly alluded to the selection the government had made of Commissioners for Great Britain, and hinted that they had been over matched by the astute Yankees. He confessed that he had no very active regard for the treaty, and declared his unmitigated hostility to indirect claims. He ridiculed the idea that the Americans, if they held fast enough to withdraw the indirect claims, would not plainly do so.

Lord Westbury announced that he would vote with the government. He thought, if the action of Earl Russell prevailed, it would kill the supplemental article and destroy all that had already been done.

The Earl of Rosebery said he should follow the example of Lord Westbury, believing that the motion would crush any tendency on the part of the United States to give way.

Lord Cairns supported the motion. He did not think it would endanger the cordial relations with America. He was frequently interrupted by Lords Granville and Argyle. The debate became quite exciting, and there was some lively scenes.

The Lord Chancellor moved adjournment, and Earl Granville supported the motion. He characterized the speech of Lord Cairns as the speech of an advocate for the United States. The motion to adjourn was negatived by a vote of 25 to 125. Adjournment was again moved, this time until Thursday, which was agreed to, and the sitting closed at one o'clock A. M.

Bismarck Going Against the Jesuits.

BERLIN, June 4.—A bill will soon be presented in the Reichstag, directed against the Jesuits. It is understood that it will deprive members of the order of the rights of citizenship.

VERSAILLES, June 4.—In the Assembly this afternoon Jules Favre made a powerful speech against the tax on raw material. He pronounced it fatal to French trade and manufactures, unproductive as a financial revenue, and objectionable in a diplomatic sense, because it will alienate foreign powers.

DUBLIN, June 4.—The Duke of Edinburg arrived here to-day, and was enthusiastically received.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

MADRID, June 4.—The course of Marshal Serrano towards the insurgents in the Basque provinces has been approved by Congress. The lower branch of the Cortes of that body, yesterday, by a vote of 140 against 22, passed a resolution declaring valid the amnesty granted by Serrano to the Carlists who voluntarily surrendered.

LONDON, June 4.—The weather throughout England to-day is wet and unfavorable to the growing crops.

MADRID, June 4.—Marshal Serrano has taken the oath of office as President of the Council and Minister of War in the new Ministry. The positions temporarily occupied by Admiral Topete.

BERLIN, June 4.—General Wm. T. Sherman, Colonel C. Audenreid and Lieutenant F. D. Grant have arrived in this city.

PARIS, June 4.—Jean Baptiste Philibert Vaillant died to-day, aged eighty-two years.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 4.—The steamships Calabria and Egypt, from New York, have arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 4.—The steamer Maine, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 4.—CONSOLS, money, 92¾; account, 92¾. American bonds—5-20s of '62 90¾; do of '65 91¾; do of 67 92¾; 10-40s 89¾.

PARIS, June 4.—Rentes 65f 85c.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 11¼d@11¾d. Breadstuffs quiet; red western wheat 11s 10d@12s 1d; red winter 12s 7d. Flour 27s 6d@28s. Corn 27s 9d.

Continued Hostilities in Mexico—Revolutionists Pegging Out.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4.—Telegrams from Camargo up to five o'clock this afternoon confirm the occupation of Monterey by the Government forces. General Olhoa holds that city, while General Corrello pursued Trevino, overtaking him, when a severe engagement ensued in which the Revolutionists succeeded in throwing a force between Corrello and Monterey, which rendered it necessary for Corrello to join the forces of Gen. Ceballos at Mier, which place he reached yesterday. In this movement the government forces not only occupy Monterey, but have actually crossed the mountains reaching the frontier, showing the Revolutionists not sufficiently strong to hold any point on the road. The Revolutionists are trying to break the force of the Government. The press consists of Messrs. Blakey, Torrence and Smith.

The Secretary read a report showing that the enrollment in the several schools during the past month was 6,798; average attendance, 5,356; per cent. of attendance, 78. The monthly pay roll was $8,065.

Mr. Smith presented a resolution that the Committee on Teachers and Salaries be instructed to prepare a form of contract to be used in making contracts with the teachers. Adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

Burglary at Shadyside.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, the residence of Mr. W. J. Moorhead, at Shadyside, was entered by burglars. About two o'clock Mrs. Moorhead thought she heard some persons in the hall, but supposing it was the servants no attention was paid to the fact. About half an hour later Mr. Moorhead awakened, and happening to glance to wards the place where he had left his clothing, he observed that his pantaloons were gone. Thinking something was wrong, he hastily arose and commenced investigations. The pantaloons were not in the room, and going out into the hall he found them lying on the floor. Continuing his investigations, he found that he had been robbed of one hundred dollars in money, and that Mrs. Moorhead's watch had been stolen from the room. He also found that a locket, a pair of car-rings and some other jewelry had been stolen from some of the other rooms. When the thieves left the house they locked all the doors after them. An entrance was affected by climbing upon a porch and entering through one of the windows. No clue.

A. P. H.

SAUT STE. MARIE.

Plenty of Rain but Little Water in the Streams —Delay in the Opening of Navigation—Winter of Unprecedented Severity—Lines of Steamers for Summer Travel—No Saloons on Board—Alex. McClure—No "Liberals" in Michigan.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAUT STE. MARIE, May 11, 1872.

To speak of an exceedingly wet season and unprecedented low stage of water may seem paradoxical to your readers, but such is really the state of things here. We have had a continuous rain for ten days, but the water in the river and canal is at least eighteen inches lower than was ever known in the memory of any one living here.

Five propellers and a number of vessels are now awaiting the opening of the canal, which is delayed on account of the difficulty of removing the cofer-dam. The excessive cold during the winter froze the dam into a solid mass, and although the water has been in the canal for three days, the dredge has as yet made made but little progress in removing any portion of it. When the dam is removed the boats will pass, and then we can consider ourselves fairly launched on the season's move. The time during which navigation has been closed is five months and thirteen days, and the winter one of the greatest severity on record. The whole of Lake Superior during the coming summer bids fair to be very large. The lines of steamers running here will be the Atlantic, Duluth and Pacific, connecting with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Union line, connecting with the Erie, which two unite and form the Union Steamboat line. Then comes a line owned by the Vermont Central, one owned by the Great Western, of Canada, the Collingwood line, besides a number of independent steamers. There will be no saloons on any of the steamers, and no liquor allowed to be sold, and consequently the traveling public coming to Lake Superior will have the satisfaction of traveling on boats conducted on temperance principles.

I notice that Aleck McClure is to be the ring master in the Greeley circus in Pennsylvania. Well, Aleck ought to know all about *rings* and corruption, and I am glad he is getting to the mourners' bench. Now, Aleck should know that an honest confession is good for the soul, so let him do as the man and wife did who, they say, actually rose from the mud of a trump during the Millerite excitement; let him confess and tell us who engineered the repeal of the tonnage tax through the Legislature, how much money it took to pass that monster of rascality, and how much he made out of that and other bills by which Pennsylvania was swindled out of her canals. McClure is an able man, but he has not heart, and I don't believe there ever was a man who tied himself to him only from interest, neither do I believe that he did not because his heart nerved him to it. Old Fagan himself never was a strong believer in number one being the magic number, and McClure as firmly believes that he is that number one. I can see no particular injury that he can do the Republican party in Pennsylvania. In Michigan the "Liberal" movement is an abortion. The Indians here say Chief Greeley should be kept in the house when the moon is full.

No clue.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

TARIFF BILL PASSED FINALLY

The Senate Still Wasting Time

Steamboat Bill to be Taken Up To-day.

How the Wind Sets as to the Vice Presidency.

Enforcement of Civil Service Rules.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1872.

The Tariff Bill Passed.

The conference report on the tariff passed in each House to-day, after a very brief debate, and without a division. The House will meet nominally to-morrow to allow the Speaker to sign it, and it will go to the President in the course of the day.

Senatorial Procrastination.

The House has now nothing of importance on its calendar, and is waiting on the Senate. In the latter body there was a disposition manifested to-day to delay important bills, and so, instead of going on with the civil appropriation, minor measures which could readily be acted upon when that is in conference were taken up, and consumed nearly the whole day session. The feeling in the House is growing stronger every day against any further extension of time. The Senate still has on its boards the civil appropriations, fortification bill, and river and harbor bill, the failure of any one of which would render an extra session necessary.

The Steamboat Bill.

Mr. Chandler intends to press the steamboat bill to-morrow, and expresses confidence that he can pass it.

Grant and the Vice Presidency.

A number of Senators and a large number of Representatives left on the evening train for Philadelphia. There has been considerable telegraphing during the day in regard to the Vice Presidency. It has come out here that several gentlemen whose relations with the White House are very intimate, are busy working up the interest of Henry Wilson as the candidate of the administration.

Cincinnati Postoffice Site.

Senator Thurman has been authorized by the Judiciary Committee to consult members concerning Perry's bill for a postoffice site at Cincinnati. So far as he has presented the features of the measure to his associates, they have expressed approval.

Examinations for Promotion in the Treasury.

At the request of Secretary Boutwell, the heads of the bureaus of the Treasury met today with the Secretary to consult in regard to the best methods of enforcing the civil service regulations. After a full interchange of views it was agreed to recommend that examinations for promotion the standard should be one hundred; that the recommendation of the head of a bureau as to efficiency, good conduct, &c., should be accepted; that the examination for special duty to be performed should be rated thirty, and the examination to show general information should count twenty.

The Sundry Civil Bill.

The Senate spent the evening in reading committee amendments to the sundry civil bill, and the expectation is that it may be finished by to-morrow night.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1872.

REPORT ON THE N. Y. CUSTOM HOUSE.

Senators Buckingham, Pratt and Howe today reported from the committee on investigation of the New York Custom House. They say no monstrous abuse has been discovered in connection with the general order business, unless it be the misrepresentation, not to say the mendacity piled on it. There is not in the testimony or outside of it the faintest suggestion that Leet was indebted to any kind of favoritism, political or personal, for his employment on the ground, but entirely the President in a letter to Grinnell merely attested Leet's fitness for the business, and did not ask any appointment for him. The fact of Leet's appointment on the ground of personal merit is well attested. The testimony proves conclusively that neither Generals Porter or Babcock had any interest whatever with Leet.

The evasions of the general appraisers removed from the Custom House were subsequently provided with places under the city government under the influence of Tammany. While the committee are not satisfied it would be wise to exempt a merchant from giving bonds for duties on his warehoused goods, or to remit interest on goods warehoused for a year, they concur in the suggestion for a commission be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to revise and remodel the whole service as far as found necessary. The committee, without suggesting for such an investigation, recommended the abolishment of the system of moieties to officers, except in case of seizure of smuggled goods. Salaries should be adequate for all the labor performed. Responsibility assumable while other duties of the government should be stimulated to ferret out frauds. Assistant appraisers and examiners should be experts, and be appointed only upon written and records proof of unexceptionable character and certain acquaintance with the commodities they are called upon to appraise, receive adequate salaries and remain in office until convicted of misconduct or mentally or physically disabled.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 4, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer over New York will move eastward over New England, followed by a rising barometer, clear and clearing weather and brisk northwesterly winds over the Middle States to-night, extend over New England by and on Wednesday morning; clear weather continuing generally from the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts to Lake Erie and the upper lakes. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

An Unknown Man Killed Near Manor Station.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

MANOR, PA., June 4, 1872.

An unknown man was killed by a freight train westward this evening, while walking on the track near Manor Station. Undertaker N. J. Snyder has him in charge at Manor. An inquest will be held in the morning.

A CYCLONE.

A Whole Island Devastated.

Great Loss of Life and Property.

800,000 People Without Food.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Zanzibar in relation to the hurricane which occurred there on the 15th of April, says: The reefs surrounding the harbor are studded with wrecks. The Sultan has lost all his vessels with the exception of one small steamer. Reports from the interior lead us to believe that not only have most of the cocoa-nut trees been uprooted, but that all the cassava, sweet potatoes, Indian corn, rice and other more unimportant cereals forming the property of perhaps 800,000 people, and on which they depend for mere subsistence, have been utterly destroyed. The effects of the hurricane over the island were similar to what occurred in my own home. I have no hesitation in saying that utter ruin prevails, and that famine with all its attendant horrors and dangers is imminent. If the cyclone has liberated 800,000 slaves, something ought to be done for their maintenance, for unless their masters expend their all in providing for them, death from disease and starvation must ensue in Zanzibar. There are at present no means for meeting such a calamity. No such disaster as this has ever befallen the Island, or was ever anticipated. The loss of life in the town and harbor has been immense. The storm was so terrific and unexpected that means for safety were not used. The native dhows, with their crews, sank in the harbor, and many inhabitants perished in the wrecks of their houses. The damage on the 15th will probably amount to four or five millions sterling. That more than half of the commerce of Zanzibar has been destroyed for years is unquestionable, but what the impending effects on the native population may be one can hardly form an estimate.

MURDER IN INDIANA.

A Man at Decatur, Ind., Shoots Another for Being Criminally Intimate with His Wife.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., June 4, 1872.

John McLean was murdered at Decatur, Ind., this morning about one o'clock, by a man named Zimmerman, for, as he claims, being in criminal intimacy with his wife. The shooting occurred near Zimmerman's house, and the presumed guilty party was detected by him. Three shots were fired. The first ball passed through his head, and was followed by the second, the other balls passed through his body, and he died instantly. Zimmerman gave himself up and was committed to trial. McLean was a leading citizen, engaged in the dry goods and clothing business, about forty years old and a batchelor.

The crop prospects from several counties in Northern Indiana are the best. The acreage of cereals, fruits and vegetables will be realized. In some sections cut-worms and potato-bugs are committing ravages.

Racing at Cambridge City, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND., June 4, 1872.

The races opened here to-day with a fair attendance. The weather was fine and the track in splendid condition. The main feature was the trot for horses that never beat three minutes. Eleven horses were entered, and eight started. The first and second heats were won by Miss Lizzie Lee, third, fourth and fifth by Sir Algeo. Time, 2:39, 2:41, 2:41, 2:44½, 2:42. In the third heat Enoch Worman was distanced. To-morrow the running race and fast race come off. A large attendance is expected.

An Officer of the Navy Murdered and Robbed.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., June 4.—Capt. George M. Colvocoresses, of the United States Navy, was murdered and robbed here last night.

ALLEGHENY BOARD OF CONTROL.

Regular Meeting—Reports of Committees—The Library—Miscellaneous Business.

The Allegheny Board of School Controllers held a regular monthly meeting last evening in the Common Council Chamber.

The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by the President, Rev. Jos. King, who offered the opening prayer.

Reports from the Visiting Committees of the respective wards were presented, showing the schools to be in a good condition.

Mr. Caney, from the Finance Committee, presented a report. The committee reported that they approved the bonds of the Receiver of school taxes for the year 1872. The duplicates of Henry F. Eggers, collector of delinquent school taxes in the Eighth ward have not been settled, and a resolution accompanied the report instructing the secretary to notify the bondsmen that he has failed to settle his duplicates. The report was received and resolution adopted.

THE LIBRARY.

Mr. Claney also presented the report of the Library Committee. The report was accompanied with a resolution authorizing the purchase of seventeen volumes of the *Scientific American*, the *Great Republic*, and a press for stamping papers and binding cards. The total number of enrolled members to whom issue cards have been granted is one thousand. The average daily attendance is: Pupils, 100; teachers, 50. The catalogues of books were distributed on June 1st, and since that time 600 volumes have already been taken out. The report was received and resolution adopted.

Mr. Miller, Chairman of the Committee on Evening Schools, read the annual report of the committee, showing that all the night school should the full time allowed except the SIXTH, as the building was not completed. The cost was $2,308 53. The report also recommended that the rules be amended as to read "monthly" instead of "semi-monthly," and that the committee have power to withhold the salary of any principal or teacher for non-compliance with the rules for the government of the schools. The report was received and ordered to be printed.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

Mr. Blakely, Chairman of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, presented a report recommending the following salaries for the teachers for the ensuing term, September 1872: Salaries of principals having six or more assistants, $1,400; principals having less than six assistants, $1,000; assistant principals, $60; teachers in Grammar department, $45; teachers in German and primary departments, having less than one year's experience, $400; teachers having more than one and less than three years experience, $425; teachers having three or more years experience, $450; music teachers, $1,000.

The Committee also recommended that the present scholarships in the Normal School be abolished, and when any local Board may deem it expedient to employ an additional teacher they shall present their application to the local Board giving the reason for the same which shall be referred to the Committee on Teachers' Salaries, and if the Committee decide that the reasons given are satisfactory, the application shall be granted.

As the Fifth ward have fifteen principals the Committee recommended that the services of two of them be dispensed with.

The report was adopted without amendment.

The Secretary, according to instructions, read the names of the teachers who had been absent from three consecutive meetings. The names of four members were announced.

The Secretary read a resolution that the County Superintendent, in connection with the principals, be requested to make a monthly report to the Board of the condition and the grade of the different schools. Adopted.

Mr. McMillen stated that he had a resolution to offer which would do away with the frequent changes of text books. He read the following:

Resolved, That this Board recommend the passage of a law, requiring the Governor to appoint, once in every ten years, a commission of five disinterested citizens, whose duty it shall be to select a series of text books, for use throughout the entire Commonwealth, free from sectarian bias, and to prevent that the discreditable scramble for the introduction of particular books may no longer take place, as well as for the purpose of securing school books in the future at the minimum cost, the aforesaid commission shall in no case place a copyrighted work on their list unless they are satisfied that no other exists in that special branch of knowledge; provided, however, that if the owner of any copyrighted work agrees to take a sum of money (to be paid out of the common school fund), not exceeding $5,000, as full compensation for his exclusive right, then such work may be selected by the commission as a text book for the schools.

Mr. Donaldson moved that the resolution be referred to the legislative committee. The motion was lost, and Messrs. Donaldson, Marthens, Parke, McCance and Smith were appointed.

Mr. Donaldson moved that Rule 18 of the rules and regulations of the Allegheny Public School Library be so amended that the word "not" be expunged, and that "All citizens desiring to use the library have privilege to do so on recommendation of a member of the Board" be substituted in its place. Carried.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution that the subject of corporal punishment in the public schools be placed in the hands of the local Boards with power to regulate or prohibit corporal punishment in their respective schools. Adopted.

The President read a resolution which had been adopted by Councils, notifying the Board that the school taxes for the year 1872 will be received at the office of the City Treasurer.

As the Board have already made arrangements for the collection of school taxes, the matter was referred to a special committee. The committee consists of Messrs. Blakely, Torrence and Smith.

The Secretary read a report showing that the enrollment in the several schools during the past month was 6,798; average attendance, 5,356; per cent. of attendance, 78

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1872.

THE Internal Revenue Department is puzzled over a case involving the liability for taxes by a railway corporation after it had been dissolved or consolidated with another. A railway company owed taxes on dividends made in 1869, and payable in 1870. In the meantime it was consolidated with another company, and the claim is set up that both organizations ceased to exist, and an entirely new corporation was created. If, by a consolidation of two or more railways, the tax due the government are thereby divested, there is a defect in the law which ought to be remedied at once.

THE Liberal Republican ratification meeting in New York the night before last, was chiefly remarkable for the "conspicuous absence" of men who have heretofore been representatively identified with the Republican party, and the equally conspicious presence of managing Democratic politicians. Some of the former there were, but the preponderant composition of the meeting was decidedly of the latter class. The movement itself every day grows more and more into resemblance with the good old dame's hose, which had been refooted and re-legged so many times as at last to create in her mind very grave doubts whether it was the same pair of stockings, after all. The absence of Senator SCHURZ was especially significant, and can only be construed to mean that he is opposed to the ticket, and disgusted with the whole affair.

CONGRESS having extended its session to the 10th instant, it is to be hoped it may find time before adjournment to pass Mr. COKER's bill for the protection of immigrants. The measure is one of great practical importance, and legislation upon the subject has been too long delayed. It is understood that the question has been thoroughly considered in committee, and that the bill is in a practical shape, needing but to be taken up and put on its passage. The measure has no connection with parties or politics, but is one of those matters which relate to humanity and civilization at large. It will be recollected that the President some time ago sent a special message to Congress recommending the speedy enactment of such a law, for which everybody will admit a pressing necessity exists. It is to be hoped those recommendations may be acted upon.

A NUMBER of Liberal Republican journals are calculating that Mr. GREELEY will receive four-fifths of the Democratic vote, should the Baltimore Convention indorse his nomination. Supposing this estimate to be correct, this could not elect him. One thing is pretty certain: that in the degree in which the Democratic masses come up to his support, there will be a corresponding falling off in his Republican following. The aggregate Democratic vote may be set down at 3,000,000. Deduct one-fifth therefrom, and the result is 2,400,000. Add 200,000 Liberal Republicans (he would hardly, under such circumstances, receive more), and we have 2,600,000—or more than 100,000 less than Mr. SEYMOUR received, at the last election, when the Republican majority exceeded 300,000. To succeed, Mr. GREELEY would have to receive all the Democratic votes, and at least 300,000 votes from men other than Democrats. Can he get them?

THE managers of the Northern Pacific Railroad have adopted the friendly and peaceable policy in dealing with the Indian tribes along the route. The scream of the locomotive excites the Indian, and when he hears it he is ready to respond with the war whoop. To overcome the natural hostility of the natives to the railroad, the managers are trying to conciliate them by giving them work, trading with them, purchasing horses, cattle, food, etc., or anything useful that they may bring. They are encouraged to settle upon farms, and taught that while the locomotive may frighten off the game, yet it will bring them many comforts which they do not now have, and that their risks of starving will be much less than heretofore. If the good will of the red skins can be secured in this way, the company will be largely the gainer. Had the humane policy of teaching the Indian to do right, rather than shooting him for doing wrong, prevailed during the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, many lives and much property would have been saved from destruction.

THE present price of wool can hardly be maintained, as buyers decline to purchase except at a considerable reduction below existing rates. On the other hand, holders are disposed to keep their stocks till fall, rather than make concessions. The statistics of wool growing for the last ten years show some curious fluctuations. In 1861, the home production was fifty-five million pounds, while in 1868 it was one hundred and fifty-five million pounds. In 1871 it fell to one hundred and twenty-eight million pounds, the smallest product since 1865. The demand for wool during the war stimulated the growing of sheep and doubled the number in six years. After the war, prices fell rapidly, and in 1868 about four million sheep were slaughtered for their pelts and tallow. In California, and some of the Territories, wool growing has assumed great importance, on account of the mildness of the climate and the facilities for grazing. California has now about eight million sheep, and the clip for this spring is estimated at thirty-six million pounds. The price of common wool in New York, on the first of May, was: 1861, 32 cents per pound; 1862, 42 cents; 1863, 70 cents; 1864, 70 cents; 1865, 65 cents; 1866, 65 cents; 1867, 48 cents; 1868, 45 cents; 1869, 45 cents; 1870, 44 cents; 1871, 48 cents; 1872, 70 cents.

MORE forcible and damaging than any of the speeches which have been delivered by Senators in answer to Mr. SUMNER's arraignment of the President, or any of the strictures which have been made upon it by the Republican press, is the simple action of a number of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention concerning the same matter. Some twenty of these, from various parts of the South, the day after its delivery called on Senator SUMNER for the purpose of paying their respects to him. In the conversation which ensued respecting the political situation, they informed the Senator that the men in the South who had opposed and oppressed the colored men, and had stood out against impartial suffrage, civil rights and other questions affecting their race, were all in favor of the election of GREELEY to the Presidency, and they did not think it their duty to go with their oppressers. The political judgment of these men is superior to that of the Senator, and, greatly as they respect him for his large services in their behalf, it is not probable that his defection will be able to detach a single colored voter from the support of President GRANT, should he be nominated by the Philadelphia Convention. "The last shall be first, and the first last." He has led them in the past; let him now follow their guidance and direction.

THERE was a false report at New York, on Sunday, in regard to the appearance of the cholera on board a vessel from the West Indies. The rumor, however, did some good, in that it furnished occasion to the press for sounding an alarm as New York is ill prepared for the visitation. The streets are said to be in a fearfully filthy condition, such as will, under the hot and debilitating sun of summer, rapidly spread disease. There is no reason why New York, or any other city, should neglect to purify its unclean places until the dread of death compels action. Let us feel thankful that the cholera has not yet appeared, but at the same time let the work of purification begin. How much better prepared is Pittsburgh for cholera than New York? A walk through the narrow streets and alleys will furnish the answer. There is filth on the streets, in the back yards, and in the cellars—filth everywhere. Pittsburgh has been severely scourged with the cholera, and has no reason to expect exemption, should the disease become epidemic on the seaboard. At all events, let us not invite the fearful malady by neglecting those sanitary measures which tend to ward it off. Every householder should see that his dwelling is rid of all decaying matter, of an unwholesome or offensive character. The yards, cellars and cess-pools should receive special attention. Let no one wait for the Health officer to visit his neighbor, but let each one begin at home. In this way the whole city might be cleaned in a week.

THERE has probably never been a time in the history of the Republican party, when the wisest counsels of its best and ablest men were more needed than at the present juncture of political affairs. The National Republican Convention which meets at Philadelphia today, is therefore charged with duties and responsibilities of the most grave and lofty character. Nor is there any doubt that these duties and responsibilities will be met in a spirit worthy alike of the great principles and the glorious history of the organization, and one calculated to make its future correspond with its noble past. The renomination of President GRANT by acclamation, unless he should decline to be a candidate for re-election, appears to be a foregone conclusion—foregone for the reason that thirty-four of the thirty-seven States, casting a total of six hundred and fifty-eight votes, have instructed their delegates for his renomination, leaving only the States of Connecticut, Missouri and South Carolina, with a total of fifty-six votes, uninstructed. It is well known, however, that the delegates from each of these States are favorable to his renomination, so that it is highly probable this result will be accomplished without the formality of a ballot, for we do not anticipate that Mr. SUMNER's speech will have any effect whatever on the action of the Convention, except possibly to make it more harmonious than it would otherwise have been. For the Vice Presidency eleven States, with a hundred and thirty votes, are instructed for COLFAX, three States, with fifty-two votes, for Senator WILSON, while nearly four hundred are uninstructed. A marked feature of the Convention will consist in the almost entire absence of Federal office-holders, less than a score of whom have been chosen among the whole number of delegates. Alike in its representative and personal character the Convention will suffer nothing by comparison with any that has preceded it.

A FICTION MISINTERPRETED.

A German contemporary of the Liberal persuasion, in some excitement announces what seems to it an important discovery. It believes the German element in this country to be surrounded by enemies. Going on to philosophize on the subject, the fact was speedily perceived to be just what was to be expected from "the position of Germany in the European family of nations, and from the position of the Germans in this land." The politicians especially, look with an evil eye, it is said, upon the Germans, "because they do not readily obey orders, being inclined to think for themselves and to act according to their own judgment. For this reason the politicians doubt them, watch them as suspicious fellows, and revile them as soon as it may be done with any apparent advantage." These fine speculations are made to rest chiefly on the circulation of General HOOKER's disparaging judgment of Senator SCHURZ as a soldier. By making Mr. SCHURZ contemptible, the plan is, it seems, at any cost either to bring the German Americans under the yoke of the trading politicians, or failing in that, to reduce the German element to political ruin.

As DE QUINCY justly remarked, "often one's dear friend talks something which one scruples to call rigmarole," and so also even an able editor, whose utterances are usually of the most solid and logical character, will, sometimes, under the exigencies of a political campaign, fall into a strain better described by the word rigmarole than by any other word, and yet one scruples to use the term. As to HOOKER's story about SCHURZ; in recollection of the license of invention allowed themselves by correspondents, it is very probably a mere figment of fancy for which General HOOKER is in no way responsible, in which case it will, no doubt, be disavowed in due time. If on the other hand, it is true that HOOKER did as reported charge SCHURZ with extreme cowardice on the field of battle, the incident must have been known to many at the time, and its general notoriety at last was an unavoidable consequence of SCHURZ's distinction in civil life. Indeed, the mere fact that the circumstance was not long ago used for the German Senator's injury raises a violent presumption against the truth of the story. It will probably prove to be the exaggerated and hostile version of a real affair, which at the time was considered as involving nothing disreputable to a civilian not trained for war and yet suddenly placed in a position of high military responsibility. "Not every one such fame as XENOPHON can gain. As statesman and as hero a double wreath obtain." In such a commander some nervousness in the beginning of battle might seem pardonable, and in fact rather creditable than otherwise. Gross and manifest cowardice would be a very different thing, and that General SCHURZ incurred no such ignominy may be regarded as certain from the long silence of his enemies, if there were no other evidence.

The alleged connection between disparagement of SCHURZ and the political insignificance of the Germans is a concatenation forever invisible to all who are unable to perceive the relation of cause and effect between "Tenterden steeple and the Goodwin sands." The fiction was evidently invented to destroy the German Senator's influence with his compatriots, on the complimentary assumption that they would not choose to have a coward for their leader, the same reason which causes certain German papers to circulate the statement that Colonel GROSVENOR's military career ended in his being "cashiered with infamy." It is all a miserable business, but it is well not to make it worse by misinterpretation.

AMERICA IN PARIS.

A few days ago we referred to the ignorance about American affairs which prevails in France, and to the gross blunders into which leading Paris journals continually fall, when they attempt to enlighten their readers on subjects connected with the United States. Readers may be interested, as they certainly ought to feel instructed by some illustrative specimens of French, and especially of French journalistic intelligence in matters pertaining to this great republic, which seems to ourselves important enough to arrest the attention and awaken the curiosity of the entire civilized world at least. As France has for some time been pretending that her government is republican, it might have been supposed that a degree of political sympathy would have led her public instructors to watch and study our forms and doings with considerable interest, and a few eminent men, like LABOULAYE and the Marquis de NOAILLES, do try to learn something from our example for the political direction and warning of their compatriots. But the insignificance of the United States in the estimation of the prominent newspaper men is too patent to be misunderstood. The *Courrier des Etats Unis* having recently resolved to make its "Franco-Americaines" take part in American politics, is rather ashamed of the ignorance of its Paris *confreres*, and for the purpose of rebuking their indifference, it lately filled two entire columns with the latest specimens of their absurd mistakes. Thus the *Patrie* stated that "Mr. GREELEY was elected President in the city of Cincinnati and will enter upon his term of office in November." The *Figaro's* comment on the action of the Cincinnati Convention was rather more expansive:

"Mr. Greeley, whom the Convention of Cincinnati has recommended as the future President of the United States, was some years ago (and he may yet still to-day) a very intimate friend of Jefferson Davis. After the war it was he who furnished surety for the ex-President of the Confederates. These details are instructive and adapted to cause doubt of the definitive election of M. Greeley."

The *Evenement* goes very deeply into the situation, displaying its knowledge of details.

"Among the Americans from five to seven millions entertain sentiments more or less pronounced in favor of the General. Everywhere as general, M. Grant finds sympathy, which are the more pronounced in the United States as public opinion there accords to the generals, and to them alone, the rank which in England is accorded only to members of an ancient nobility. Then they will not abandon him (Grant) to nominate a popular journalist like M. Greeley, or an unpopular aristocrat like M. Adams. So far their luminous lucubrations on the Presidential candidates. A paragraph in a late *Moniteur* referring to the New York Ring warfare, mentions "the deposit of two millions of dollars in the hands of Broker, the banker." But enough.

IT would be somewhat curious if the speech of Senator SUMNER, which is already being scattered broadcast as a campaign document by the opponents of the Republican party, should eventuate in retiring him to private life at the close of his present senatorial term. Yet such a result is, to say the least, not impossible. The declaration of Mr. GARRISON, the father of the anti-slavery party, that Mr. SUMNER had placed himself in direct opposition to the sentiment of Massachusetts, is reiterated by the Republican press of that State with an emphasis that amounts to a warning. The Boston *Advertiser*, heretofore a warm supporter of the Senator, says:

"Mr. Sumner forgets that he is a Republican; forgets that he is a Senator from Massachusetts. The constituencies to whom Senators look for approval and encouragement are the government, and they judge their representatives in both the executive and the legislative departments by the same tests and hold them to the same strict account. Anticipating the favorable judgment of his constituency and of those which, for nearly twenty years have co-operated with it, as to the general conduct of the administration, Mr. Sumner has gathered up the resources he has long held in reserve, and challenges a contest. The contest is unequal."

The *Traveller* characterizes the speech as a defiance of the Republican party under circumstances that make it an insult, and observes:

"It will secure for the Senator the applause of the party which in the days before his passion controlled his judgment was so often and so justly the subject of his denunciations, and it will completely sever the already weakened ties between him and the tens of thousands in this State with whom he has so long been in friendship, and who, while they cannot follow him, and have no sympathy in the feelings toward the President, will deeply regret the political separation which he has chosen."

Senator Sumner has sadly miscalculated both his own strength and that of the current which he has undertaken to stem, as he will be likely to find to his cost.

THOSE Liberal Republicans who imagine that a healthy public sentiment has already secured decent treatment for our colored fellow citizens, will probably be surprised to learn that the Philadelphia Cemetery Company peremptorily declined to allow a Post of the Grand Army to decorate the graves of the soldiers interred in the cemetery, on Decoration Day, only because members of the Post are colored men. Is any comment needed?

A Michigan dog recently followed a railroad train thirteen miles, and overtook it at last. His master was on board.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The system of door letter-boxes which has been requested by the recent circular of the Postmaster General, has been adopted in New York city, and is found to work admirably. It saves so much time to carriers that all parties can have their mail matter delivered much more promptly than formerly. Philadelphia is about to adopt the same plan, and Pittsburgh would find the great usefulness of the system were she to give it a trial.

A novel but practical idea has been recently originated and successfully carried out in Augusta, Ga., which might with equal facility and benefit be adopted in other cities. The city water-works have been successfully applied as a motive power for the running of light machinery. The proprietor of a printing establishment of that city, using the water from an ordinary street pipe, is enabled to run all his presses at a great saving of labor and expense.

Col. Simpkins, a Florida engineer, estimates the value of timber that can be made available by the opening up of the Choctowhatchie river, in that State, at from $50,400,000 to $144,000,000, according to the distance it can be profitably be hauled.

The Russian government has determined that foreign insurance companies must deposit half a million rubles ($377,000 in our currency) in the State Bank of Russia, as a condition precedent to being admitted to do business in that country.

An English lady has been heavily fined for giving an undeserved "recommendation" to a discharged domestic. If a similar penalty were enforced for the offense of indorsing worthless office-seekers in this country, the public service would be greatly benefited.

A somewhat laughable "ring" has been formed in California, where this year's grain crop is very large. Knowing this fact, some wily gentlemen have by purchase bagged the entire stock of grain sacks, so that the farmers are at their wits' end to know how to bestow their grain.

Art circles have a fresh excitement in the presumed discovery in Paris of an original Raphael. He painted three representations of the Virgin and Child, one original and two duplicates. One of the latter is in Italy and the other in Rome; but the former disappeared from Italy seventy-five years ago, and has never been seen since. It is this lost picture which is now supposed to have been discovered.

The international boat race is looked forward to with great interest in England. Both crews practice every day. In the opinion of certain judges of rowing the "Atalantas" seem weaker than their opponents, but some persons say they are keeping "dark" as to their real capabilities, and that people will be astonished when the day arrives.

Minnesota papers note the shipment from Duluth and St. Paul of large quantities of grain by the Northern Pacific Railroad to the stations on the Red river of the North. The section is by competent judges declared to be the best adapted to produce wheat of any part of our Continent.

New Orleans is bestirring herself commercially. The various towns and cities of the States of Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina are crowded with an army of drummers from that city.

Professor Cope has discovered in California the bones of an extinct species of whale. He names it the *Eschrichtius davidsonii*. Not many persons will be able to cope with this jaw-breaker.

The New Zealand Maoris—a warlike, aboriginal tribe—having satisfied themselves that the white man's drink has been the bane and the curse of their country, and that the love of it has been the cause of their wars and sufferings for years, have determined to banish it from their midst.

Farmers and others whose plum trees are infested with the curculis, should soak corn cobs in sweetened water until thoroughly saturated, then suspend them to the limbs of the trees a little while after blossoming, being sure to burn the cobs after the fruit ripens, as they will be found full of young insects. The plan is said to be effectual.

An Oregon cow lately gave birth to a calf with the same brand upon its hip which had been put upon the cow a few days previous. And yet some people are foolish enough to imagine that the future policy of the Democracy should it obtain possession of the government, would show no traces of its ancestry. Ridiculous.

There was found in the mountains of this State the other day, in a spot which had been burned by the late fires, the charred bodies of a deer, a coon, a possum and a squirrel. They had evidently been surrounded by the flames, and unable to escape had gradually been driven together by the heat. O ye factionists, think of your doom in November.

The liberal Catholic journal of Hyacinthe and Doellinger advocates the calling of a National Council to decree purity of Christian doctrine as is taught in the New Testament—removing all that has been added by Popes and Councils; independence and separation of Church from State; election by universal suffrage to all ecclesiastical offices; abolition of the Latin language in worship, and the forced celibacy of the clergy; the Church to be self governed and to this end to have Councils and Assemblies.

The immense increase of the tide of emigration from Germany, to which we have already made allusion in these columns, has created considerable alarm in that country, and has been made the subject of debate in the German Parliament. Petitions have been sent in from those who remain at home, suggesting the peremptory suppression of Emigration Agencies as a means of stopping the hurrying tide.

Since the opening of navigation, shippers of grain have been so fearful of detention on account of the low stage of water said to exist on the canals and at the lake ports, that they have been forwarding a great quantity of stocks to the seaboard by way of the St. Lawrence river.

A benevolent person, fresh from a visit to the pampas of South America, strongly urges that the New York policemen should be instructed in the use of the lasso as a means of stopping and securing runaway criminals. The plan would hardly answer. The criminals know the ropes too well.

A new use has been found for the tules or reed-like vegetation which grows on the swamp lands of California. It is said to yield from fifty to sixty per cent. of paper pulp, equal to that obtained from cotton.

PERSONAL.

A Louisville negro is the hero in a case of disputed identity almost exactly after the manner of that of the Tichborne claimant. In September, 1870, John Girton was indicted for the murder of a brother-in-law, but eluded arrest. Two months ago the police claimed as he murderer a colored man serving a term in the workhouse under another name, and he was committed to stand trial under the indictment. By a writ of *habeas corpus*, he secured a hearing before the Circuit Court a few days ago. A number of prominent citizens of Indiana immediately recognized the petitioner as Robert White, born and raised at Salem, in that State, and the wife of the murdered man declared that the accused was not her brother indicted for the murder of her husband. On the other hand, a number of credible witnesses swore positively that the petitioner was John Girton, born a slave in Marion county, Kentucky, whose sister married the murdered man. The theory of the prosecution is, that, even if the accused be Robert White, of Salem, Indiana, he made the acquaintance of the deceased in the army, with the false representation that he was his brother-in-law, John Girton, under which name he compassed his death. Under circumstances so puzzling, and with a human life at stake, the issue is awaited with great interest.

Hon. Ben. Wade will escape the Presidential campaign by a visit to the Yellowstone region. Sensible man.

Indianapolis prides itself on the possession of a veteran razor-grinder, named Daniel Woods, who is 102 years old. He served twenty-five years in the English army, and was one of Napoleon's guards at St. Helena. He has one hundred and thirty-saber cuts on his body, and eleven bullet wounds.

It is rumored that Governor B. Gratz Brown has signified his intention of doffing his gubernatorial robes in order to enter the campaign without embarrassing official impediment.

Chief Justice Chase has accepted an invitation to be present at the Boston Peace Jubilee, and will be a guest of the city.

An Englishman named Charles Henry Sainsbury Pickwick has been forced to drop his last name in self defence, owing to the comic notoriety given to it by Dickens.

The poet Longfellow has a son Ernest, who is an artist, and has painted a striking portrait of his father. He is said to give earnest of becoming a great painter.

An Englishman and his wife, who recently undertook a journey into the country of the Bedouin Arabs, without a guard, were robbed of their baggage, their money, clothes and valuables—the gentleman having to beg of the robbers a copy of the *Times* newspaper in which to shelter himself and his wife. The husband returned to Jerusalem in that valuable journal, his wife being wrapped up in the supplement.

Profession versus practice: Mr. Sumner's Senate resolutions respecting a code of international rules, by which all disputes between nations shall be settled, and recommending the acceptance of arbitration by other civilized nations, were almost immediately followed by his vengeful attack upon the President. Curious.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Jelly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES MCCUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

A Dead Delusion.

The theory that human beings whose strength has been exhausted by pain and sickness can be restored by depleting medicines and water gruel, if not absolutely a dead delusion, is in the last agonies of dissolution. At length it is understood that strength cannot be purged into a debilitated frame, though life may easily be purged out of it, and that it is about as wise to withold a healthful stimulant from the weak, in the expectation that they will rally without one, as it would be to deprive a lamp of oil and expect it to burn the brighter for it.

The immense and uniform success which has attended the use of that wonderful combination of a pure stimulant with the finest medicinal herbs, known as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has largely assisted in dispelling the absurd chimera. Frantic attempts are made to revive it, but in vain. When the sick feel that their strength is departing, and that unless invigorated they must utterly break down, it is in vain to tender them feculent slops in the place of genuine restoratives. They may be imposed upon in this way once, but the imposition cannot be repeated. They desire to be refreshed, comforted, braced up, and decline to be griped a second time.

Under the operation of the Bitters, on the other hand, all the processes necessary to physical restoration go on simultaneously. The system is stimulated and toned, the bowels regulated, the appetite cultivated, the nerves composed and the condition of the blood improved at one and the same time by a single medicine. Common sense tells us that such a preparation must be invaluable.

PURE WHITE LEAD.

Pure White Lead.	
Flaxseed Oil,	
Flaxseed Oil.	
Turpentine,	Turpentine.
Varnishes,	Varnishes,
Paints of all kinds,	Paints of all kinds.
Sperm and Whale Oils.	Sperm and Whale Oils,
And at the Lowest Prices, at	

JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond,

Where also may be obtained the purest Drugs and Medicines, selected particularly for the use; also Pure Wines and Brandies, guaranteed genuine, of my own importation.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

SIMMONS'S LIVER REGULATOR,

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER,
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOS.,
ROBINSON'S CORN PENCILS,
HOLMES'S EXP. BUCHU,
HOFFMAN'S MALT EXTRACT,
VEGETINE,

Received and for sale by

George A. Kelly & Co.,
Cor. First Avenue and Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed at the rate of Five Per Cent. compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in June and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

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LAKE ERIE FEMALE SEMINARY,
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THE HALFORD
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TABLE SAUCE,

THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
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PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF PINTS, - - 30 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

Lace Curtains,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
Turkish Folding Spring Beds
AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
AT
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *conditional exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, sitting in Admiralty, and to me directed, I will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Saturday, the 8th day of June, 1872,
At 9 o'clock A. M., the STEAMBOAT "COAL BLUFF," her Boats, Machinery, Apparel, Furniture, Tackle, &c., &c.
The Sale will take place on the Bank, at the Monongahela Wharf, in the City of Pittsburgh.
A. MURDOCH, U. S. Marshal.

AIKEN'S
Perfect Fitting
SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

Never Use the Knife.

DRS. KLINE AND LINDLEY, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, and DR. BORRAND, at Franklin, Venango county, Pa., are making unparalleled cures of CANCERS, TUMORS and ULCERS.

No Knife, No Caustic, No Blood, Little Pain.

GREAT CANCER ANTIDOTES.

For particulars address either of the above. MWF

DRY GOODS.

CHOICE GOODS
AND
LOW PRICES.

James Caldwell

HAS NOW IN STOCK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Llama Lace Sacques and Jackets,
Llama Lace Shawls,
Ottoman Shawls, Brocha Shawls,
Grenadine Shawls,
Black Mourning Shawls,
Black Hernanis, Pure Silk Warp,
Satin Stripe Black Hernanis and Grenadines,
Plain Black Silk Grenadines,
Black Wool Delaines,
Tinese, Bombazine,
Mohairs and Alpacas.

Japanese Silk, new styles at low prices.
Summer Silks, a very large stock.
Black Silk of the most celebrated makes,
Ponson, Bonnet, Tapesier and Bellon.
Cheney Brothers' American Silk.
Chintzes, Prints and Percales.
Linen Suitings and Ladies' Suits.

118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

McELROY
& DICKSON,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
54
WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of Dealers who visit the city this week to their

COMPLETE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.

NEW GOODS
RECEIVED DAILY.

MAY AND JUNE
STYLES
Straw, Felt and Gossamer
HATS.

Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
Lowest Prices,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S
Hat House, Pittsburgh.

CHILDREN TEETHING

Mothers! Mothers!!
Mothers!!!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world. WS

ANDERSON
SASH
BALANCE!

Is now being universally adapted by all Architects, Contractors and Builders, and is generally superseding the old style of boxes, cords and weights. It requires no alteration in the Sash and Frame, is adapted to the heaviest as well as ordinary sized Windows—will cost from 10 to 20 per cent. less than the old plan, and can be attached to any Window Frame.

ANDERSON'S
Patent Weather-Boarding, Wainscoating and Inside Lining.

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JNO. S. BELL, Agent.
MWF

THE GARDNER
Fire Extinguisher.

The Ed. Journal of the Franklin Institute, April, 1872 says. "The Gardner Extinguisher seems to us to be well worthy of commendation, inasmuch as it combines all the good qualities of other machines with the special advantages of greater convenience or form, security of the stop-cocks from the action of the materials employed and of the perfect control of the stream of gas, and we can indorse it as the most practical of any yet made public.
The Gardner is rapidly superseding the old-fashioned extinguishers.
REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA—Baldwin Locomotive Works, Managers House of Refuge, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, Wm. P. Clyde & Co., Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company.
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The Best in the World!

Awarded THE BEST wherever exhibited. Guaranteed to prove so by the Manufacturers. Recommended as having proved so by the Purchasers.
Howe's & Sampson's U. S. Standard
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.
Also, STORE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS, PATENT MONEY DRAWERS AND GROCERS' FIXTURES.
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BIG SALE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOB LOTS GRENADINES,
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FIRST COMERS GET THE CHOICEST STYLES.

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SPRING, 1872.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
OUR STOCK COMPLETE.

Haines & Sheibler,
Successors to Carr, McCandless & Co.,
No. 94 Wood Street.

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MAY, 1872.
NEW CARPETS
SECOND ARRIVAL.
Finest Styles of the Season.
All grades of INGRAIN and other CHEAP CARPETS at Very Low Prices.
Tapestry and Body Brussels
In the Finest Styles to be found in any Market.

Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Importations.
We are Daily Opening New Additions to our Spring Stock of
AXMINSTER,
MOQUETTE,
WILTON,
VELVET,
SOLID BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN,
And COMMON
CARPETS.
We import directly from the leading Factories of Europe, and have secured many New Styles and Patterns that are strictly private to our house.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
23 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.
I HAVE NOW IN STORE
ALL NEW STYLES OF
WILTONS, AXMINSTERS,
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OIL CLOTHS,
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Simplicity and Elegance Combined,
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Cheaper and More Substantial
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Than Any Other Make.
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Wines,
LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
360 LIBERTY STREET,
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A large stock of fine Old Whiskies on hand.

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PICTURE FRAMES AND MOULDINGS,
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Attention paid to Gilding and Re-gilding.

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SPECIALTIES.

At 8 1-3 Cents,
FAST COLORED PRINTS,
BEST QUALITY, SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT.
AT 22 CENTS,
DOLLY VARDEN CHINTZES,
YARD WIDE—A GREAT BARGAIN.
AT 10 CENTS,
Black Hernani.
AT 12½ CENTS,
STRIPED GRENADINE.
AT 18¾ CENTS,
Silk Striped Grenadine.
AT 50 AND 55 CENTS,
BLACK MOHAIR,
Double Faced—worth special attention.
AT 28, 31 AND 33 CENTS,
JAPANESE SILKS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

WHOLESALE HOUSE
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Are Receiving

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

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We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest.

Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest.

Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest.

Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage 6s at 85 and accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, June 4, 1872.

Difficulty of attainment is one of the definitions of value, and it seems so in the money market. When money is reported scarce and hard to get, everybody tries to borrow, even at the high rates, to meet contingencies which may arise. Satisfy the business public that money is easy, and no one borrows till the last minute, and it is wonderful how suddenly their wants dwindle.

There is little difficulty experienced by borrowers in good standing, and rates are softening.

The Treasury programme for June has been looked for with interest, as forecasting the condition of the gold market. It will be observed that $2,000,000 less bonds will be bought than during May, and $2,000,000 less gold sold.

BOND PURCHASES.

Wednesday, June 5	$2,000,000
Wednesday, May 15	2,000,000
Wednesday, June 19	2,000,000
Wednesday, June 26	2,000,000
Total	$8,000,000

GOLD SALES.

Monday, June 6	$2,000,000
Thursday, June 13	2,000,000
Thursday, June 20	2,000,000
Thursday, June 27	2,000,000
Total	$8,000,000

We note sales of Allegheny Valley 7-30s at 96 on the Philadelphia stock board. City of Pittsburgh 5s 75¼, 6s 93.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	120¼	120¼
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	117	117
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117⅛	117⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117⅜	117⅜
10-40s	112⅝	112⅝
6s for 5s	104	104
Gold	114⅝	114⅝
Currency 6s	120¼	120¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114⅝
United States 6s of 1881	120¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1864	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	115⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117⅜
Union Pacific Railroad	112⅝
Central Pacific Railroad	114½
Currency Pacific	114½

—To discover spurious greenbacks or National bank notes divide the last two figures of the number of the bill by four, and if one remain the letter on the genuine will be A; if two remain it will be B; if three, C; and should there be no remainder the letter will be D. For example, a note is registered 1461: divide sixty-one by four and you will have one remaining. According to the rule the letter on the note will be A. In case the rule fails be certain that the bill is counterfeit or altered.

—The amount of 1862 5-20s outstanding on which interest has ceased is $11,733,100.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 4, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
Canton	54	54¼			55	55
Western Union Tel.	76	76			75¾	75¾
Quicksilver	36¾	36¾			36¾	36¾
Pacific Mail	35	35			35	35
Adams Express	96	96			96¼	96¼
Wells Fargo Express	53	53			53	53
American Express	58¾	58¾			58¾	58¾
United States Express	67	67			67	67
New York Central	97¾	97¾			97¾	97¾
New York Central Scrip	95	95¼			95¼	95¼
Erie	65¾	65¾			65¾	65¾
Reading						
Michigan Central	119¾	119¾			119	119
Michigan Southern	96	96			96¼	96¼
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pittsburg	96	96			96	96
Chicago and Northwest	86¾	86¾			86¾	86¾
do. preferred	91¾	91¾			91¾	91¾
Rock Island	111¾	111¾			111	110¾
St. Paul	35¾	35¾			35¾	35¾
do. preferred	75¾	75¾			75¾	75¾
Wabash	40¾	40¾			40¾	40¾
do. preferred	67¾	67¾			67¾	67¾
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾			97¾	97¾
Ohio and Mississippi	42¾	42¾			42¾	42
Chicago and Alton	96	96			96¼	96¼
Boston, Hartford & Erie	118					
do. preferred						
Harlem	121	121			121	
New Central						
Union Pacific	39¾	40	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnishes the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	88¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Phila. and Erie	27¾	North Penn'a R. R.	51
Lehigh Navigation	34¾	Camden and Amboy	128¾
Catawissa	45¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Mill Creek & Alley'n R. R.	38¾	Reading	60

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 4, 1872.

REMARKS—We omit our usual extended quotations, with the remark that the market rules uniform. The following are the receipts of the leading articles since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,242	Apples, bbls	50
Wheat, sacks	400	Cheese, boxes	226
Corn, sacks	2,206	Butter packages	59
Oats, sacks	1,970	Bacon, tierces	51

The weather is pleasant and all that agriculturalists could wish. Trade is generally conceded to be good.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 4, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week have been light for stock intended for sale here, and fair of through stock destined for eastern markets. Trade opened to-day with a fair number of buyers from New York, Philadelphia and the small interior towns of this State. The market ruled higher than for some time past, prices being at least 25c per hundred higher than last week. The feeling on all grades is good, and as this week will be the prospect is good for the balance of the week. Following are the prices: Extra, 400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $7 10 to $7 25; prime, 1,300 steers, $7 00; good, 1,200 lb steers, $6 60 to $6 87; medium, 1,100 lb steers, $6 00; fair, 1,000 lb steers, 5 25 to $6 50; stockers $5 00 to $5 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs this week up to and including to-day have been heavy. The market is dull and low, and to-day but few hogs are selling. The pens are full of unsold stock, and the feeling is bad on all grades. Following are the prices at which the different grades are held: Extra Philadelphia $4 80; fine Philadelphia $4 40; Yorkers, good, $4 10 to $4 15; common, $4 00.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep to-day fair. The market is pretty good in the best grades, which are selling moderately active at the following prices: Extra, 7c lbs, 6 to 6 40, and a few may go as high as the one-half; good, 80 to 85 lbs, $6 00 to 6 25; fair, 75 to 78 lbs, $5 50 to 5 87; common, $5 00; lambs, 8 to 9c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Dry goods—There is no animation in the call for cotton goods, and sales remain light, notwithstanding that prices dropped considerably, and bargains can be obtained by liberal purchases of full packages from first hands. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says: "Prints are slow of sale, but are strengthened by a slight improvement in the market for cloths. Some dark work has been received by agents for more important lots, but it is held for better prices, which are expected to rule when fall demand fully opens. Woolens are quiet and lack firmness, in consequence of the decline in the raw material, no only change of importance is a reduction of ammunition to 12c. All standard sheetings are quoted 14½c. Agawam F and Pittsfield A, 11¾; Pocasset nine 14½c; cordis A A A ticks 24c; do A C E 20c; or Island jeans 18@19c; Southwark do 67½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 4.—Cotton active; low middlings 24c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 4.—Cotton active and advanced; low middling 25½c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1872.

REMARKS—The market since our last has exhibited more firmness. This fact, however, caused buyers to hold off. The result was we have no sales to record. The nominal rates were:

CRUDE.

We quote: Spot 10¾c; June 10¾; July 10¾c; Parkers 84 02½; Fosters $4 00. For prices in the oil regions see our dispatches.

REFINED

The market is reported steady with a fair demand. We quote: Spot, 22½c; June 23½c; July 23¼c; August 24c. For eastern delivery delivery we did not learn of any transactions.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, June 4.—The *Herald* says: There was a very strong feeling at the opening of the market, and early in the day prices advanced 2½c on spot and 10c on June delivery, while for sellers' option at any point on the creek sales were made at an advance of 7½c. We quote the following sales:

4,000 bbls upper creek, spot	$4 05
1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	4 07½
1,000 bbls upper creek, B. O., June	4 20
2,000 bbls upper creek, B. O., June	4 27½
2,000 bbls upper creek, B. O., June	4 25
1,000 bbls upper creek, S. O., June	4 19
1,000 bbls upper creek, S. O., June	4 13½
2,000 bbls upper creek, S. O., June	4 15
2,000 bbls creek sales, S. O., all year	4 05
2,000 bbls creek sales, S. O., all year	4 07½
3,000 bbls creek sales, S. O., all year	4 07½
2,000 bbls creek sales, S. O., all year	4 07½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	4 20
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	4 21½
2,000 bbls Oil City, spot	4 22½
1,000 bbls lower creek, spot	4 02½
3,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., 60 days	4 09

NEW YORK, June 4, closing 3.—The market is held higher on account of a further advance in prices. On the week the inquiry is unimportant. Crude in bulk is quoted at 13¾c for city gauge, and 13¾c for western, with a sale rumored of 1,000 bbls, city, at 13¾c. Refined is held at 22¾@23c for spot. For Philadelphia delivery 23¼@23½ is bid.

BOSTON, June 4.—Market quiet and firmly held at 24 00.

TITUSVILLE, June 4.—Spot $4 05@4 07½.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 4.—Market quiet and unchanged at $3 95@4 00.

OIL CITY, June 4.—Market quiet; ordinary on lower road $4 05; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 22½.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Market firm; S. W. 23½c bid; crude 13¾c; casing 28c; June 23¾@23¾c; July 23¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, June 4.—Market firm at $4 22½; lower creek $4 05.

PARKERSBURG, June 4.—Market strong at $4.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
R. Jennings	Eagle Oil Works	393
J. Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	456
Hutchinson & Bro	Kier's Oil Works	924
J. Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	912
Thomas Hackett	Petrolite Oil Works	944
Tack Bros	Citizens Oil Works	148
Thomas King	Kier's Oil Works	148
T. P. Miller	Star Oil Works	462
S. P. S. Dutton	Fairview Oil Works	179

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		
Eagle Oil Works	332	Crystal Oil Works	456
Kier's Oil Works	1,072	Brilliant Oil Works	912
Petrolite Oil Works	944	Citizens' Oil Works	456
Fairview Oil Works	174	Star Oil Works	462
Total			4,888

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, June 3, 1872.

Livingston Bros, 52 barrels to Warden, Frew & Philadelphia.

National Oil Co, 50 bbls to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 926 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Evans & Co, 750 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & L, 324 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Co, 497 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Wormser, Meyers & Co, 250 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 650 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 260 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 550 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 778 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 396 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 5,982

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 114⅝@114⅝.

NEW YORK, June 4—P. M.

MONEY.

Money 4 to 5 per cent.

GOLD.

Gold active and firmer at 114⅜@114⅝. It is thought an effort is being made to force the "shorts" to cover and enable the clique to sell the large amount they are carrying. Loans 2 to 7 for cash. Clearings $48,000,000. Treasury disbursements $838,000. Probable export to-morrow $100,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments higher and closed firmer.

Coupons 1881		5-20s, 1867	117⅜
5-20s, 1862	115⅛	5-20s, 1868	117⅝
5-20s, 1864	114⅞	10-40s	112⅝
5-20s, 1865	115⅝	Currency 6s	114½
5-20s, 1865, new	117⅛	New 5s	113⅝

STATE BONDS.

State bonds heavy.

Missouris	90¾	Virginias, old	48
Tennessees, old	72¾	North Carolinas, old	30¾
Tennessees, new	72	North Carolinas, new	29
Virginias, new	54		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks rather dull. Opened strong, but became weak and feverish on the advance in gold, falling ⅜ to 1 per cent., Erie, Ohio, Northwest, Rock Island and Pacific Mail being the weakest. The market closed dull, but not steady, at a decline.

Western Union	75¾	do pref	78¾
Quicksilver	35¾	Toledo & Wabash	44¾
Adams Express	96	do pref	85
Wells, Fargo & Co	89¾	Fort Wayne	97¾
American	58	Terre Haute	23
N. Y. Central	97¾	do pref	49
N. Y. Central scrip	94¾	Chicago & Alton	96
Erie	64¾	do pref	117
do pref	83¾	Ohio & Mississippi	42
Harlem	121	C. C. & C	92¾
do pref	130	Burlington & Quincy	136
Michigan Central	119	Illinois Central	140
Cleveland & Pitts	96¾	Panama	37¾
Northwestern	74¾	Hannibal Central	106
do pref	94¾	Union Pacific	39¾
Rock Island	111¾	C. P. Bonds	104¾
N. J. Central	109¾	Union	93¾
St. Paul	37¾	Del. Lack. & Westn.	137¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 4, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 spring opened dull and lower; closed firm at $1 48¾; cash, $1 47¾. Corn—No 2 mixed steady and firm at 44¼@44¾c. Oats—No 2 in good demand and steady at 31¾@32c. Rye dull and lower at 70c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork lower at $12 15@12 25. Lard in good demand at 9¾c. Hams in pickle firm at 9½@10c. Bulk meats quiet and steady; shoulders 4¾@4¾c; sides, clear rib, 6¾@6¾c.

HIDES—Dull at 9½c.

HOGS—Firm and unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Cotton unchanged; sales 1,000 bales middling upland at 27¾c. Flour quiet; superfine western and State $5 00@5 20; common to good extra $6 85@7 25; good to choice $7 40@8 30; extra St. Louis $8 60@9 50. Rye flour heavy at $5 50@5 75. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat a shade easier; No 2 Chicago spring at 91 99c; No 3 do at 91c; winter red western $1 00@1 02; amber state $1 02@1 03; white western $1 02@1 05. Rye dull; western 94c. Barley and malt unchanged. Oats a shade easier; western mixed 62@67c; sail 67@68c. Corn heavy; western 55@57c. Eggs dull at 14¼@15c. Hay quiet. Hops unchanged. Coffee in fair request; Rio 15¾@18¾c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8½@9c; Cuba 8¾@9¼c. Molasses firm; Muscovado 34@38c. Rice quiet at 8¾@11¾c. Crude petroleum nominal; refined 23¾@23¾c. Tallow dull at 8¾@8¾c. Pork quiet; mess $13 25; prime mess $12 50@12 75. Beef and Cut meats unchanged. Lard firm; No 1 to prime steam 8¾@9¼c; kettle 9¾c. Butter dull; western 14@22c. Cheese steady; new 11@15¾c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 4.—Bagging—demand limited; prices firm at 17a17½c. Cotton firm; nothing doing; middlings held at 25½c. Flour active and unchanged; extra family $7 25; fancy $7 50. Grain prices nominal. Corn steady at 56a57c. Oats quiet at 40c. Rye quiet at 80c. Mess pork $15 25. Bacon in fair demand. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4¾c; sides, clear rib 6¾c, clear 6¾c; hams sugar cured steady at 11¾a12c; hams plain 12½c. Lard in moderate demand; prime leaf, tierces 9c; kegs, 10c; others light, held ¼c higher than the above. Whisky steady at 88c. Tobacco very active and rather stiffer for low and medium grades; lugs $7 50 as 25; sales 248 hhds.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—Cotton active and advanced; low middling 26c. Flour dull and dragging at $5 60 as 85. Wheat active and advanced; No 1 red winter $1 80. Lard oil dull and declined to 70a73c. Lard steady at 12c. Butter firm. Cheese unchanged. Mess pork quiet and unchanged; no sales. Lard quiet; no sales. Bulk meats firm at 4a6¾@4a6¾c bid, ¼c higher asked. Bacon dull; shoulders 4¾c; sides 7a7¾c. Hogs firm at $3 75a4 20. Whisky firm at 88c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; Michigan $1 81¾; No. 2 red $1 76a1 77. Corn firm and higher at 51¾a51¾c; low mixed 51a51½c; yellow 52a53c; Michigan 61¾c; white 57c. Oats quiet; No 1 42¾c; No. 2 40¾a40¾c; Michigan 41¾c. Pork and lard unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Flour weak; superfine $6 00a6 50; extra $6 25. Wheat unsettled; red Wabash $2 10; amber $2 18. Rye $1 10. Corn quiet and weak; yellow 61a63c; mixed 60a62c. Provisions unchanged. Crude petroleum 13½c. Whisky firm at 90c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 4.—Flour active and nominal. Wheat steady; No 1 $1 45; No. 2 $1 42. Oats dull; No 2 35@36c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 43¾c. Rye firm; No 1 72c. Barley dull; No 2 fall 75c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 4.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; extra $1 92; No 1 $1 87¾; amber $1 89. Corn dull and lower at 52c. Oats firm at 41c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 4.—Flour quiet and nominal. Wheat steady; No 1 red winter $1 85; No 2 $1 75. Corn steady at 52c. Oats quiet at 42c. Refined petroleum firm and unchanged.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT, 193 LIBERTY ST.,

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Reversible Mantels,

Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.

HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.

COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.

CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.

STOVES, Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.

Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.

JAMES OLD.

LOH & COOLEY,

Produce Commission Merchants,

207 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Consignments solicited. Correspondence invited.

WHEAT—

A FEW CARS

CHOICE WHEAT,

To arrive. For sale by

DANIEL WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED MANTELS,

FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.,

Made by Machinery, Sold Wholesale and Retail.

Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by

W. W. WALLACE.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Cuba	June 5	Liverpool.
Denmark	June 5	Liverpool.
Nevada	June 5	Liverpool.
Britannia	June 5	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	June 6	Liverpool.
City of London	June 6	Liverpool.
Spain	June 8	Liverpool.
Baltic	June 8	Liverpool.
Java	June 8	Liverpool.
Scotia	June 12	Liverpool.
Olympia	June 12	Glasgow.
Wyoming	June 13	Liverpool.
City of Washington	June 13	Liverpool.
Algeria	June 15	Liverpool.
Atlantic	June 15	Liverpool.
Java	June 19	Liverpool.
Minnesota	June 19	Liverpool.
Idaho	June 19	Liverpool.
Bavaria	June 22	Liverpool.
Anglia	June 22	Glasgow.
Great Western	June 25	Bristol.
Idaho	June 26	Liverpool.
India	June 29	Glasgow.
Bonaean	June 29	France.
Manhattan	July 3	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	July 13	France.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 4, 1872.

River stationary, with three and a half feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 57 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 4, 1872.

River four feet four inches and falling. Arrived, the Carrie Brooks, from Pittsburgh, and has again laid up to wait for water. Departed, the Courier, at 11 A. M., for Parkersburg; Andes, at 3 P. M., for Cincinnati. Weather cool and cloudy; rained at intervals to-day. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Director	Abrams	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Dora Brooks	Darlington	Wheeling.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z.W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Director	R. R. Adams	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Brownsville.
Julia, No. 2	Stull	Zanesville.
R. W. Skillinger	Chenoweth	Cincinnati.

Monongahela three feet and falling.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva—S. A. M. and 5 P. M.

Nashville.....Brill, Fox, 4 P. M.

Wheeling—Carrie Brooks, Darlington, 12 M.

THE marks last evening indicated two feet ten inches and falling. The weather was changeable with showers.

THE steamer Julia No. 2, Capt. Stull, had a fair trip for Zanesville.

THE steamer R. W. Skillinger left last evening for Cairo with a good trip.

THE Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Coal sells for $5 00 per ton here, and $7 50 per ton at Memphis and below.

ONE of E. & J. Watson's coal boats, containing 22,000 bushe s of coal, in tow of the Ajax, was sunk and lost Thursday, at Island 39, by striking a snag.

CAPT. STOCKDALE'S new steamer Key West is being hurried to completion. She will have dispatch for mountains. She will be one of the largest and best shaped boats ever constructed.

THE contract for building a bridge over the Arkansas at Little Rock has already been entered into for the construction of the bridge, and we should not that this day two years hence will it a finished structure.

THE Shreveport *Southwestern* says: The report which was in circulation yesterday in regard to the sale of the steamer Southwestern to the Carter Line Packet Company afterwards to be a cannard, as the Captain says he has not, nor will not, sell his boat to anybody.

THE fine light draught steamer Brill, Capt. M. A. Cox, is announced for Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is under the charge of gentlemanly officers. Captain J. N. Snowden has charge of the office.

THE U. S. Mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, and were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carille on the wharf-boat.

THE Richmond, in backing out from Memphis, Thursday afternoon, swung down against the Longworth, tore her stageing off to the guards, put her head and breast lines, dragged her out into the river, and kept her there for a considerable time. Low pressure engines on Mississippi steamers cause them to handle like beasts.

SENSIBLE.—The Memphis merchants are circulating a petition for a daily Southern mail. The boat Vicksburg will do likewise after they have disposed of the petition now circulating, asking the City Council to abolish or largely reduce the wharfage tax now imposed on steamboats at that point.

A YOUNG New York journalist is about to formally introduce canoe traveling in the United States, and to undertake a voyage which will exceed anything heretofore attempted by canoeists. The Doly Varden canoe was built to order in May, 1872, by Warrington, Bialch & Co., of Troy, N. Y., for Julius Chamberlain, of New York city. She is 16 feet long, weight of boat 56 pounds, rigging 19½, bags 22½, and gailey 4½ pounds. Weight of crew 154 pounds. The hull is of cedar, with cedar deck. She is rigged to carry a spirit sail, jib and mizzen, and is fitted with many ingenious contrivances for cooking and sleeping on board. The Doly Varden is the pioneer cruising canoe in America. She left New York on the 22d inst. for Albany, on the 29th, for Lake Huron, whence he will descend the Mississippi to New Orleans.

MONDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Now that "city time" is here, our wharfage ordinance, which is literal enough in the busy season, has become somewhat burdensome. The Louisville, a few days ago, paid $16 25 wharfage for coming here, which is reasonable enough; but she was charged two cents per ton for each additional day, which ran her wharfage bill for the trip up to $60 21. The Shawnee paid $11 for nine days, and $22 60 for three additional days that she occupied wharfage space. The Minneola was compelled to lay here two days after her nine days had expired, and her total was $27—$12 of which was for the two days, and $9 for the first nine days.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred at Portsmouth at five o'clock Saturday afternoon. Councilman Sherman's saw, with four or five others, were riding in a little boat with a small tubular boiler, when it exploded, wounding nearly all, and probably fatally injuring Mr. Sherman. His leg is broken and his face terribly mangled. Great excitement prevailed, and the boat was crowded with people. The boat was literally torn into fragments, and but for the timely assistance of men near by in a skiff the injured persons would have been drowned.

Reconstruction of the River Marine.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 29th has the following: "The John F. Toler was received from St. Louis last night with 1,500 bushels of bulk corn, which was stored in what is called her cargo box, which is that portion of the river steamer usually the main cabin. This opens a new era in steamboating.

"The floating palaces of former days are now sure to disappear. There are to be no more floating St. Nicholas or St. Charles to be the pride of the commerce of the great river. The gorgeous cabin, with its costly fittings, its elaborate gilt and tapestry work, its profusion of gingerbread ornaments, and its swarming hosts of waiters and attendants, will no longer tax the freight in the hold and on the boiler deck. The day of extravagance, of splendor and the freight tonnage will drive everything else off the river."

Com. Kountz comprehends the situation, and has set the example of building plain freight boats of large carrying capacity. He has fits up the John F. Toler, the H. C. Yeager and the Mollie Moore with cargo boxes for bulk grain instead of costly cabins.

He has delivered the last shot into the extravagant floating palace, and strikes first at the water's line. A few more such practical, progressive men as Mr. Kountz and Mr. T. Merry would soon correct river commerce and utilize the advantages of our magnificent highway. Let the good work go bravely on. New Orleans wants to see the river marine brought down to a commercial basis, and all "buncombe," "gingerbread" and extravagance dispensed with.

Our sentiments exactly, and sentiments that we have been preaching to an inattentive steamboat constituency for six years past; but day is breaking and the millennium is coming. Steamboatmen will learn, ere long, to arrange their boats to take any and all kinds of freight seeking transportation. We wish nothing so much as to see a broad-beamed freighting boat built, consisting of a simple hull and cargo box, equipped with lower decks, a compound engine and the smoke and gas-burning apparatus attached to the furnace, which is now performing such wonders in the way of steaming. Mark our first saving at John Tolle's mill. We believe such a steamer could carry bulk grain from here to New Orleans for four cents per bushel and make money at it, and we believe that such a boat may be built for $60,000 to carry 2,500 tons, or 75,000 bushels of grain in bulk at one load.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

M F Herron & co, 1 car corn; Head & Carson, 8 bbls eggs, 2 bxs bacon; W H Graf & co, 1 bbl bitts eggs; Loh & Cooley, 5 do do, 2 boxes bacon; Edward Lugo, 10 bbls potatoes; T C Jenkins, 1 bbl flour; Knox & Orr, 1 doz tubs; Voight, M & co, 8 bbls eggs; H Riddle Son & co, 10 do do; Henry Reach, Jr, 8 do do; Woodward & D, 8 do do; D Parker, 5 do do; Geo H Danler & Son, 10 bales tow; Jas Marshall, 4 bbls hams; G F Rohr, 1 car corn; Lang & Ballip, 231 bags oats; Alex McClure, 2 do keg biscuit; Brady & co, 1 car hay; McHenry & Hood, 1 do oats; Wm Welch & co, 3 do corn; Hinds & H, 1 do do; Jas Wolters, 20 kegs beer; W J Meek, 2 cars rye; Daniel Wallace, 2 do corn; Marshall, R & co, 2 cars wheat; Scott & Gisal, 4 do corn; J Hippley, 1 do do; S B Floyd & co, 46 bxs ex bar; Reese Owens, 50 tos hams; F Seibers & co, 36 do do; Lee & Bell, 5 do do beef.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.

W G Miller, 185 sks oats; T Gabriel, 1 chest tools; J Pucher, 1 bx ar ware; Schoonmaker & co, 10 casks shoulders, 10 bbls flour; Coleman, H & co, 12 springs; H F Lindwick, 100 bbls flour; J A Harrak & Son, lot wheels, 10 bbls ale; Marshall, A & co, 2 cars wheat; Maloney & L, 1 car lumber; N Z Meek, 407 sks oats, 189 do rye; H L Fahnestock & co, 300 pgs lead; Brock & Weeks, 2 cars lumber; H Bingham, 20 do; 202 pgs. 19 do tubs; G W Hostwott, 5 rolls leather; Wm B Scaife & Sons, lot roofing wire, &c; Graff, B & co, 2 cars limestone; R Fullerton & Son, 2 rolls leather; H Kirkpatrick & co, 8 dozen brooms; Wm Flaccus, 28 pkgs blacking; Sellers & Hough & co, 1 bx meat; Jno Metcalf, 1 car stone; T C Jenkins, 1 bbl flour; Wm Haslage, agt, 3 long couplings; Holmes & Hunter, 1 car hay; McKirdy & McGinnes, 1 do shingles; Wm McQueen, 1 do do; F Allvator, 2 do stone; J P A R H Knox, 2 do do; J Thompson, 1 do do; Coleman & Moss, 1 do do; Dyer, 1,000 1 brick, 40 do tile; J W Moore, 25 do brooms; McFerra & Bro, 2 sks flour; W Penitentiary, 12 do; J Wood & co, 4 cars metal; H B Moore, 2 sks papers; Jos Marks, 1 car stone; M B Snyder, 1 do do; Clark & Smith, 200 sks nails; R Knox & Son, 200 sks shelled corn; J Heipley, 300 sks feed; Oliver & P, 2 cars mill iron; J B Ingham & Son, 1 car lumber; Jas Gillespie & Son, 1 do do; Penna Salt Mfg co, 3 bbls chemicals, 4 cars do; Reed & Bro, 1 car do; McKirdy & McGinnes, 1 car do; J H Morrison, 1 car do; Spear & Glenn, 1 car hay; Isabella furnace co, 1 car ore.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

W M Stone, 5 bbls s iron; S Musgrave

THE VERY LATEST.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Colfax and Wilson About Even

Friends of Both Men Confident.

Dedication of Hartranft Wigwam.

An Immense Crowd Present.

Speeches of Morton, Logan and Nye.

A Campaign Most Auspiciously Opened.

Philadelphia Safe for Grant and the State Ticket.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 9 P. M., 1872.

Wilson Stock Still Rising.

Wilson stock continues to go up. The Ohio delegation received a letter from Gov. Dennison, declining a complimentary vote, and asked not to be voted for without a chance of nomination. The expression of views which followed developed the fact that Wilson will get a majority if not the entire vote of Ohio. New York will cast at least twenty votes for Wilson. Illinois tends that way as a unit. New Jersey is likely to wheel into line, and his friends now claim his nomination with considerable confidence. Pennsylvania's action is waited for with great interest. The delegation is now in session.

Ten O'clock P. M.

The New York delegation has voted 56 for Colfax, 14 for Wilson, which places the Colfax stock in advance, and gives considerable confidence to his friends. The Pennsylvania delegation has just voted 22 for Wilson, 16 for Scott, 14 for Colfax, and adjourned till morning. Illinois voted 47 for Wilson, Colfax 6, the rest scattering. At the present hour it is claimed that Wilson has sure 282 votes on the first ballot. The friends of both Colfax and Wilson express qualifiedly considerable confidence.

Dedication of Hartranft Wigwam.

The meeting to-night to dedicate the Hartranft Wigwam is pronounced by old stagers the greatest ever held in Philadelphia. For hours the principal streets were thronged with processions with music, having banners, torches and transparencies, besides masses of men thronging toward the place of meeting. The numbers were totally beyond expectation, and the enthusiasm up to the highest pitch. Senators Nye, Logan and Morton were the speakers. A campaign was never opened more auspiciously. An immense majority is promised for Grant and the State ticket in Philadelphia, and there is every probability that the pledge will be redeemed. The rain has ceased, and clear skies are in prospect.

By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 10 P. M.—The city to-night presents a most enlivening spectacle, and between the masses gathered at the hotel and the immense throngs parading the streets, such scenes are presented as have not been witnessed here before for years. The various State delegations to the Convention are all completed, and are occupied in perfecting the necessary preliminaries to the work before them. The excitement on the Vice Presidency, which continues, is the only real question, the interest remaining undiminished throughout the afternoon. The aspect which the contest has assumed seems to be a combination of the opponents of Colfax to effect his defeat, although at the meetings of the different delegations this afternoon no action on the Vice Presidential question was had other than that already telegraphed. It is understood that Michigan will caucus to-night, and go solid for Colfax. A caucus of prominent politicians other than delegates from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and one or two other States, was held late this afternoon. The proceedings were secret, but it is understood a determination was arrived at to bring a strong pressure to bear against Colfax and in favor of a prominent Pennsylvanian not hitherto mentioned. There are many in the delegations named who are for any one other than Colfax. They expect by this movement to induce some of their colleagues to join them. An immense amount of political pressure will be brought to bear in this movement.

The Academy of Music, where the convention meets, is most profusely decorated, and the adornments are of the most magnificent order. Prominent in the interior hall will be hung portraits of Washington, Lincoln and Grant, and over head, stretching across the flies, will be an allegorical painting representing various industries of the nation.

After the meeting of the various delegations to-night the result on the canvass for the Vice Presidency stood about as follows: According to the estimate of the friends of Colfax, he will receive 254 votes out of the 754 on the first ballot; Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, 278. This does not include the votes of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, Kentucky or Iowa. Some of the friends of Colfax say he will receive a larger vote, and in all probability get the nomination on the first ballot. Others again declare that the strength of Colfax will diminish after the first ballot; that Wilson will most positively receive a majority on the second ballot. The caucusing of the evening was of the liveliest sort. At the Continental, which is the headquarters of the principal delegations, the excitement raged at fever heat until a very late hour.

Admission tickets to the Academy for spectators fall far short of the demand. Hundreds who have come to witness the proceedings can find no accommodations in the hall.

The dissension among the Republican party in the State of Pennsylvania is the topic of much comment. The Convention will doubtless be urged in order to make such action as may tend to the establishment of harmony and union on State issues, as it is declared that unless something is done in this direction the chances of the party succeeding in October will be very seriously endangered. In all probability the work of the Convention will be finished on Thursday. From the present aspect of affairs there is no question will arise on which there has not already been an adjustment in private caucus.

Meeting of the National Council of the Union League.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The National Council of the Union League of America met today, Gov. Geary in the chair. It was the first meeting since 1865. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, of which the following is a synopsis: The first, repudiates the idea that the mission of the Republican party is ended; the second declares that the Democratic party remains the same in character as from 1861 to 1865, incapable of reform or improvement, and forever unfit to direct and govern the nation; the third recites the fact that the alliance of the so-called Liberal Republican party with the Democratic party develops its true nature, and no other is required to present it to the people as intolerable hate and loathsome breath, all American citizens, without distinction of race, color or religion, are entitled to the same civil and political rights; the fifth declares that the system of terms in the fourth amendment is open to all hazards; the sixth urges the House of Representatives to pass the civil rights and enforcement acts now pending in that body; the seventh declares that the wisdom of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments has been fully demostrated, and opposes any attempt to submit them to the eighth declares the full inviolability of a public debt; the ninth declares that the tariff and internal taxes shall be so adjusted as to foster and encourage the industries of the nation; the tenth favors reform in the civil service; the eleventh praises the administration of General Grant.

German Republicans Indorse Grant.

A grand mass meeting of German Republican delegates and people was held at Concordia Hall to-night. Dr. Paul Strobkock, of Alabama, presided, and delivered a brilliant speech on the political situation, with reference to the good standing of the Germans in the South. Among the Vice Presidents were O. H. Drennell and Dr. Theodore Cornelius, of Illinois and T. M. Schelier, of Tennessee. Speeches were made by Henry Deutch, of Tennessee, and Hon. Wm. Enrille, of Illinois. Simon Wolf, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series which were adopted unanimously. The resolutions indorse Gen. Grant in the highest terms, and lay down a platform in the German Republican spirit, which will be submitted to the National Convention by the Committee to-morrow. In all the speeches the peculiar standpoint of Carl Schurz in opposition to his former career and the great services of General Grant in behalf of the good of the entire people were dwelt upon.

NEW YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, June 4, 1872.

Arrived, the steamer Holsatia, from Hamburg, and the Sidonian, from Marseilles.

Some of the most distinguished members of the Japanese embassy have been here the past few days, visiting different points of interest. To-night a dinner was given them by Henry Clews, of the Union League Club.

Charles R. Brain, of the Ninth Regiment, was this evening elected Colonel of the regiment, vice James Fisk, Jr.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Franz Abt, the composer, arrived at Cincinnati yesterday, and was warmly received.

Considerable excitement was occasioned on change at Cincinnati yesterday, among provision men, by the discovery that the regular market report from Chicago, placed the number of live hogs received the preceding two days largely above the actual number. The matter will be vigorously investigated and a remedy applied. The blame seems to rest upon the reporter at the stock yards at Chicago.

The Kentucky State Dental Association met in Louisville yesterday. The attendance was quite large, delegates being present from Indiana and Mississippi.

POLITICAL.

The "Liberal" and Democratic Coalition in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 4.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here to-day, and passed a resolution supporting and amending the call for a State Convention to select delegates to the Baltimore Convention, providing for the nomination of Presidential electors and a full State ticket, and for the transaction of all such other matters as the interests of the party may require. The Liberal Republican Central Committee also held a meeting here to-day and issued a call for a delegate State Convention to be held in this city on the 26th of June, the same day of the Democratic State Convention.

The Investigation Into the Case of Dr. Huston at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—The investigation of the charges against Rev. Dr. Huston was resumed to-day. There will be an ecclesiastical trial on its adjournment. After assembling this morning, the Presiding Elder said the motion submitted by the counsel for Dr. Huston previous to adjournment last week, to quash all further proceedings and let the matter go before the General Conference for final adjudication, on the ground that the prosecution had utterly failed in their charges, had been considered and denied; that the investigation would now proceed. It is said a motion was then made by Dr. Huston's counsel to submit the case as it now stood, on the ground of the vague and indefinite character of the remaining charges. This proposition was declined by the prosecution, and the investigation proceeded. It will probably be concluded to-morrow or the following day, and the decision of the committee will soon thereafter be given to the public. The present investigation is merely preliminary, to decide whether Huston shall be formally tried by an ecclesiastical court.

STATE POLITICS.

The Butler county Republican primary elections will be held next Saturday, under the Crawford county system.

Dr. Thomas St. Clair, of Indiana county, is announced as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress. Wesley Wilson, Esq., of Westmoreland county, has withdrawn his name. A. Wilson Taylor, Esq., of Indiana, is also an aspirant for the place, while Fayette county brings forward G. W. K. Minor and Dr. Vanvoorhis.

THE July number of *Old and New*, to be issued June 15th, will repeat the successful experiment of last year, and will be an educational number. It will contain an account of life at the famous Round Hill School, established and conducted by George Bancroft and Dr Cogswell; a comprehensive view of the whole range of instruction now given at Harvard University; other papers upon topics of educational importance, and a College Directory, giving the name, locality, course of study, faculty and number of students of one hundred and seventy-five or more of the principal collegiate institutions of the United States—being an extremely convenient reference list. Mailed, post paid, on receipt of thirty-five cents, by the publishers, Messrs. Roberts Bros., Boston.

Great Britain, with her 25,000,000 of people, has only 30,838,567 acres under cultivation, of which only 9,575,261 acres are under corn, and 12,435,442 under permanent pasture, the remainder being clover, green crops, and fallow.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage June 4, 1872.

	Cents.
S. M. Chessman, Sharpsburg, Pa.	1
National Pottery Co., Trenton, N. J.	1
C. Deuffinger, Fairview, Pa.	1
S. & W. Pitts, Alton, Ill.	3
Wm. Cameron & Son, New York, N. Y.	3
Orbright & Hirschler, New York, N. Y.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The company from the Walnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, made its second appearance last evening to about a third full house. This is to be regretted. The company is one of great merit, nor has its superior been in our city for years. The limited attendance may be accounted for in several ways: First, the company was not properly advertised; and, secondly, a great proportion of our theater goers are absent from the city. Again, the detent of the Coombs troupe, which will be remembered as disastrous, there is no particular feature of an attractive nature, for the public to take hold of. The combination is certainly an excellent one, and the admirers of the good old English comedies could not desire to see them more artistically rendered than two of them have been, and others will be during the week, by the Walnut Street Company.

Last night that excellent comedy the "Heir at Law," was performed in a thoroughly artistic and perfectly enjoyable manner. The *Dunstan* of Mr. Walcot, the *Lord Duberly* of Mr. Bailey, the *Zekiel Homespun* of W. A. Chapman, the *Dick Dowlas* of Mr. Morrison, the *Cicily Homespun* of Mrs. Walcot, Mrs. Chapman's *Lady Duberly*, and indeed all the characters in the cast, were done full justice to by the ladies and gentlemen representing them. The comedy passed off in that quiet, enjoyable, interesting manner which so completely removes the stage from the picture and makes the auditor forget he is looking at the mirror only and not at nature.

The bill for this evening consists of that entertaining comedy the "Serious Family," and the very laughable one-medetta "Married Life." Those who appreciate good acting, characteristic dressing and who desire an evening of hearty, healthy enjoyment should be present.

Trimble's Varieties.

Manager Aims and his worthy lieutenant Mr. Fitzsimmons, are unceasing in their efforts to please the patrons of this popular resort. Week after week have new attractions been placed on the stage, and it is pleasing to know that the season has been a very successful one. The company now engaged is an excellent one and the patrons of the house are highly satisfied in the enjoyment afforded. A glance at the programme will show the excellent bill of fare prepared for to-night.

Carl Wagner's Minstrels.

This popular band holds forth at the Academy of Music on next Friday and Saturday evenings. Since Mr. Wagner last appeared in our city he has made several excellent additions to his company, among them Johnny Booker and Mr. Cowden, names not unknown to our citizens. Excellent programmes will be presented during Mr. Wagner's short stay, and it is hoped that the Academy will be filled at each performance.

Curnerous and Dixey's Minstrels.

Next week this corps popular and, in this city, decidedly the favorite troupe, will appear at the Academy of Music. That the house will be crowded on the occasion of each entertainment is not unlikely. The two gentlemen composing the firm have a host of friends in this city, who know full well that Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels are noted for the superiority of their performances in general, the originality of their humor, the excellency of their quartettes, and their selection from ought that would no questi n will arise on which there has not already been an adjustment in private caucus.

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BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting—The Hospital Again—Reports, Etc.

The Birmingham Council held a regular monthly meeting last evening.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee reported the balance on hand, June 1st, to be $695. Report approved.

Mr. Zeifel reported that the Street Commissioner had repaved a portion of Eleventh and Bingham streets, and now is engaged on Neville street. Report approved.

Mr. Kerr, of the Market Committee, reported that the market would be ready for the country people and bell here next Tuesday. He suggested that the borough should have the building insured to the amount of $40,000 at least. Referred to Building Committee.

Mr. Zeifel moved that the borough pay one half the cost of opening Sixth street from Carson street to the river, the borough of South Pittsburgh agreeing to pay the other half. Carried.

Mr. Zeifel suggested that the railroad authorities be requested to place a bell on the eighth street crossing to warn teams and pedestrians of the approach of trains. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Duncan, of the Hospital Committee, reported that the East Birmingham Committee had received a statement from a person who thought that the building was worth between four and five thousand dollars. Mr. Campbell, the owner of the lot demanded $14,000 for the lot on which the hospital stands. The first cost of the lot was $10,000; subsequently a proposition was made to sell at $12,000, if purchased before July 1st, but Mr. Campbell did not understand it in that way, and demands $14,000. Report accepted and committee continued, with instructions to draw a warrant for the payment of the rent of the building, and to dispense of it to the best interests of the borough.

A number of small claims were presented and warrants ordered to be drawn for their payment.

Dr. Kerr moved that the Wagon Master's salary of the Watch be increased from $60 to $75. Carried.

Mr. Duncan suggested that the market be kept open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Referred to Market Committee to report at next meeting. Adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

PHILADELPHIA hotel registers contain the names of many Pittsburghers.

JAMES LOWERY, Esq., is talked of as the "Liberal" candidate for Sheriff.

TWO BANDS of minstrels all of next week. "It never rains but it pours."

TWENTY-NINE recruits answered Mayor Blackmore's docket call yesterday morning.

WHAT became of the Fourteenth ward Grant club which was inaugurated with such a flourish?

THE Walnut Street Theater Company, now at the New Opera House, is de erving of a full house each evening.

A LARGE number of persons passed through the city yesterday from the South and West, bound for Philadelphia.

NEXT week we are to have Manning's minstrels at the Pittsburgh Opera House. Mr. J. Dunnie, the agent of the troupe, arrived here yesterday.

JOSEPH K. MACKIN, son of John Mackin, a well known citizen, died in New York yesterday. The remains will be brought to this city for interment.

MICHAEL DONOVAN and Robert Morton, thirty days each to the Workhouse yesterday—the former for disorderly conduct, and the latter for vagrancy.

THE Council of the Borough of Mt. Washington met last evening, but after the transaction of some unimportant business adjourned until Friday evening.

WHY is the gas allowed to burn in the public gas lamps half an hour after daylight has fairly opened? Referred to the Retrenchment and Reform Committee.

LAST night about nine o'clock a little baby was found on the steps of the Lawrenceville Methodist Church. A lady in the neighborhood provided for the waif for the present.

THE acting Coroner was notified and proceeded to hold an inquest. After empanneling a jury, the inquest was adjourned until this afternoon owing to the absence of witnesses.

OUR country exchanges complain of the thieves that follow Barnum's show from place to place. The "gre t show man" should arrest some of them and put them in a cage on exhibition.

HARRY WILLIAM, the business agent of Cal Wagner's Minstrel troupe, arrived in our city last evening. His band appears at the Academy on next Friday and Saturday evenings.

EDWARD KANE has changed his headquarters to Charlemont for thirty days, on account of circumstances over which he had no control. Whitney Blackmore furnished transportation.

THOMAS H. BENTON, colored, against whom there is a charge of felonious assault with a razor, was arrested by officer Hyer, of Alderman Strain's police, and committed for a hearing in default of five hundred dollars bail.

A PERSON was heard to remark that "the stuff sent out from the basins through pipes was too thin for mortar and too thick for water." What ails it, any way? It looks bad, and hasn't a wholesome look.

A CORRESPONDENT propounds this interesting conundrum: "What's the matter with the hydrant water?" We give it up. Ask Water Commission, who are well up in such matters, can give a satisfactory reply.

THE receipts at the office of Building Inspector Read, during the month of May, were $600 50. This is the largest sum ever collected by the office in any month. The largest previous return was $514 50 for the month of April, 1870.

THE funeral of the late Charles F. Porter was well attended yesterday—the Knights Templar, Lodge 45 A. Y. M., the Greys, and other bodies being in the procession. After religious services in Trinity Church, the remains were conveyed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

JOHN MANSFIELD, of the Fisk-Stokes notoriety, was in the city during the stay of Tony Pastor's troupe. She is traveling as a companion of Ella Wesner's, and attracted considerable attention at the Robinson House, where the company stopped.

AN enthusiastic Wheelingite on seeing Barnum at his "great show," exclaimed: "Dod rot it, Phineas, is it thou? Thou hast gladdened the hearts of the people with this incomparable show, and made them happy. Let us drink at your expense."

RACHAEL MARTIN and Ann O'Connor made counter charges of disorderly conduct against each other, yesterday, before Alderman Strain. They reside in Arthurs's court, Second ward, and had pulled each other's hair. Each gave bail for a hearing.

LAST evening N. H. Feldman called on Alderman Strain and made an information against Wm. Oppenheimer, charging him with assault and battery. The parties are clothiers doing business on Liberty street, and quarrelled. Defendant gave bail for a hearing.

A MAN named Winton F. Adams was arrested last night for drunkenness. At the watch house there was found on his person a bottle of Jayne's medicine, and the following memorandum: "Dear Jayne: Please let me know how much you owe me for the medicine I sent amohi ous gucka for warmy teeti positically.—Grant odder Greeley, sell is de question. Meer sin pvadt unser connbefit fertel dahler for de Amerikan der federbrah de race gewinut." To be sure.

YESTERDAY morning, during a rain storm, a portion of an awning in front of a Market street dry goods store became unfastened from the frame, and before it could be secured smashed several window panes. It almost caused several runaways, such was the commotion raised among the horses.

THE meeting to-night will be held in charge of the citizens of the Eleventh ward, at the school house. The object is to adopt measures looking to the establishment of a foot way to connect the eastern portion of the ward with Liberty street. The property holders should attend.

FRANZ ABT, the distinguished German composer of music, passed through the city yesterday morning *en route* to Cincinnati. He was met at the depot by quite a number of admirers, who warmly greeted him. He remained at the depot about twenty minutes only, and then departed for his destination.

A LITTLE boy yesterday lost a five dollars bill, while on the way from his home on Franklin street to the Dollar Savings Bank, where he intended to deposit it. The bill was an old one, and torn near the end. The youngster will be properly obliged to the finder, and reward him with one dollar, if he will return the note to the COMMERCIAL counting room.

LAST evening there was considerable racing and loue on Penn avenue. A buggy said to have contained Mr. and Mrs. Harry Martin, of Twelfth street, ran into and wrecked Mr. Martin's buggy, where from out and considerably injured. The horse ran away, dragging with it the shafts and front wheels of the buggy. The animal and that portion of the wreck attached to it were captured by the police and taken to Patterson's station on Penn avenue.

MR. JOHN G. FOX, who for some years has been Assistant cashier of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, has been compelled by ill health to resign his position, and will start in a few days on a tour through the West, hoping to find a restorative in the bracing atmosphere of that region. Mr. Fox was a most efficient officer, as well as a very genial gentleman, and it is with regret that we announce his retirement from duty, hoping that with health restored he may at an early day be at his post again.

YESTERDAY morning, while workmen were engaged in excavating an embankment on Ohio street, between Madison avenue and Chestnut street, the embankment gave way, and fell upon a horse and cart. The horse was taken out uninjured, but the cart was a total wreck. This is the same locality where a similar accident occurred a few weeks ago, severely injuring one of the workmen. The gang-in yesterday, leave a two story frame house in a dangerous condition, and workmen have been engaged in bracing it up.

MR. Thomas Parker and Mr. William Jones, well known coal dealers, while proceeding to Port Perry, on Monday evening in a buggy, met with an accident which will confine them to their homes for a few days. While passing through Dravosburg, the horse attached to the buggy frightened at something wholly unmanageable, ran away, throwing the occupants violently to the ground, and completely demolishing the buggy. Mr. Parker was quite seriously injured, having had a number of ribs broken and sustaining several severe bruises. He was removed to his residence at Belieview coal works. Mr. Jones was badly injured in one of his legs, but not so seriously as Mr. Parrow.

For indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, use only Dr. Pfosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW*

Fine Jewelry, Watches, &c.

Those desiring to purchase watches, jewelry, clocks or anything in that line will find the establishment of Mr. John Mitsch, No. 92 East Ohio street, Allegheny, a most favorable place. The store has been refitted in neat and tasteful style, and is stocked with an entire new and attractive assortment of goods of the best qualities, which are sold at remarkably low prices. Mr. Mitsch is a practical jeweler, and gives particular attention to repairing watches, jewelry, &c. Mr. Mitsch has just introduced the novel plan of selling American watches, of which he has a large and fine stock, on weekly installments. By paying one dollar per week you can secure a reliable and accurate timepiece.

The Best Silk Hat

In the city is the one made expressly for Goodman & Mackley, No. 117 Wood street.

City and Country Merchants

Should call and see the large and superior stock of hats, caps and straw goods at Goodman & Mackley's before buying.

Par Excellence.

It is not claimed for the Keystone, as is strenuously urged in behalf of certain machines, that it was the first introduced. On the contrary, it is held that the Keystone, having been but lately brought out, combines all the advantages of the older machines and avoids their defects. It is elegant in style and finish, perfectly simple in construction, noiseless in operation makes perfect work on every description of material, and fulfils nearly other points of attraction and excellence. The sales of the Keystone are in a direct ratio to the popular knowledge of its merits, and must ere long be more sought after than all its rivals. This *par excellence* machine is sold by Mr. F. B. Kenner, No. 24 Fifth avenue, second story.

Fine Stock and Low Prices

Are the inducements offered by Goodman & Mackley, No. 117 Wood street, to dealers or individuals who want hats.

Piles! Piles!

W. A. McCandliss, of No. 2,001 Arch street, Philadelphia, will be consulted *gratis, by letter, for fissure and ulceration of the rectum* a specialty for over twenty years, and treated and cured thousands of cases without one failure is now at the Union Depot Hotel. He can give the best of reference to persons in this city and Philadelphia whom he has treated that he can render a *perfect and permanent cure in every case of piles, no matter how severe or of how long standing, by absorption without pain, danger, caustics or instruments, and no detention from business.* Remains till Friday noon.

BLEEDING FROM THE LUNGS IN CONSUMPTION.

From the Savannah Daily News, January, 1871.]

Our readers will find in another column an excellent article upon this subject from the pen of Dr. James A. Hunter, who has been practicing in our city for a few months past. It is undoubtedly a subject of vital importance to many, and his avoidance of technicalities renders it comprehensible to the unprofessional reader, for whom it is intended.

Dr. Hunter is the advocate and practitioner of a system of treatment for lung diseases lately introduced into this country—one that undoubtedly possesses many advantages over the old method of treating these affections. It is no new "ism" or "pathy," but merely a method of applying remedies to the seat of disease in the head, throat and lungs, by instruments constructed for that purpose. Dr. Hunter's long and active experience in this department of his profession naturally endows him with greater skill and ability in the management of such diseases than those who devote their attention to general practice.

RESULTS OF DR. HUNTER'S PRACTICE IN NEW ORLEANS.

From the New Orleans Times, February 14th, 1868.

Successful Treatment of Some of Our Oldest and Most Respectable Citizens.

Our readers and the patrons of Dr. Hunter will, no doubt, learn with regret that he has concluded the publication of his excellent series of letters upon the affections of the throat and lungs, and will leave our city at an early date. The successful results of Dr. Hunter's practice during his residence here has elicited complimentary cards from some of our oldest and most respectable residents. Setting aside the curability of consumption after it has become thoroughly established, none can doubt or deny the importance of curing those diseases of the nose and throat which almost invariably result in it, and also its detection and treatment in its early stages. There are thousands in our midst suffering from these minor affections, which, if neglected, will as certainly end in consumption as the tide of the Mississippi will flow on its course to the Gulf.

FROM CHARLES A MOLITOR,

No. 42 Huntington Street.

CLEVELAND, O., September 25, 1871.

Learning much of Dr. Hunter's success in the treatment of Catarrh and other diseases of the breathing organs, I placed myself under his care for Catarrh soon after his arrival here.

I commenced to improve at once, and feel that I am rapidly recovering.

His treatment of these diseases is radical, and entirely different from anything I have ever seen. I am satisfied it is the only thing that will *reach* the disease, and recommend all afflicted with it to consult him instead of spending their money for "Catarrh Remedies," etc.

CHAS. A. MOLITOR.
42 Huntington street.

LATER.

CLEVELAND, O., October 29, 1871.

I am pleased to be able to state that I have been entirely cured of my Catarrh, a result which I had no hopes of until I consulted Dr. Hunter.

CHAS. A. MOLITOR,
42 Huntington street.

CATARRH CURED.

CLEVELAND, O., January 6, 1872.

Dr. J. A. Hunter has treated me for chronic catarrh of long standing, with perfect success.

ROBERT J. MORGAN,
Johnson House.

Dr. Hunter in Pittsburgh.

Dr. James A. Hunter, late of New York, has opened an office in Pittsburgh, at 60 Fifth avenue, where he can be consulted upon all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Nasal Cavities and Ear, including Catarrh, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Deafness, &c., to which branch of his profession he devotes his attention exclusively. No charge for consultation.

The Lincoln Club

Procured their white hats at Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

The Popular Tide.

The tide of public sentiment in favor of the renomination of Gen. Grant at Philadelphia, before it could be secured smashed several window panes. It almost caused several runaways, such was the commotion raised among the horses.

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FRANZ ABT, the distinguished German composer of music, passed through the city yesterday morning *en route* to Cincinnati. He was met at the depot by quite a number of admirers, who warmly greeted him. He remained at the depot about twenty minutes only, and then departed for his destination.

A LITTLE boy yesterday lost a five dollars bill, while on the way from his home on Franklin street to the Dollar Savings Bank, where he intended to deposit it. The bill was an old one, and torn near the end. The youngster will be properly obliged to the finder, and reward him with one dollar, if he will return the note to the COMMERCIAL counting room.

LAST evening there was considerable racing and loue on Penn avenue. A buggy said to have contained Mr. and Mrs. Harry Martin, of Twelfth street, ran into and wrecked Mr. Martin's buggy, where from out and considerably injured. The horse ran away, dragging with it the shafts and front wheels of the buggy. The animal and that portion of the wreck attached to it were captured by the police and taken to Patterson's station on Penn avenue.

MR. JOHN G. FOX, who for some years has been Assistant cashier of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, has been compelled by ill health to resign his position, and will start in a few days on a tour through the West, hoping to find a restorative in the bracing atmosphere of that region. Mr. Fox was a most efficient officer, as well as a very genial gentleman, and it is with regret that we announce his retirement from duty, hoping that with health restored he may at an early day be at his post again.

YESTERDAY morning, while workmen were engaged in excavating an embankment on Ohio street, between Madison avenue and Chestnut street, the embankment gave way, and fell upon a horse and cart. The horse was taken out uninjured, but the cart was a total wreck. This is the same locality where a similar accident occurred a few weeks ago, severely injuring one of the workmen. The gang-in yesterday, leave a two story frame house in a dangerous condition, and workmen have been engaged in bracing it up.

MR. Thomas Parker and Mr. William Jones, well known coal dealers, while proceeding to Port Perry, on Monday evening in a buggy, met with an accident which will confine them to their homes for a few days. While passing through Dravosburg, the horse attached to the buggy frightened at something wholly unmanageable, ran away, throwing the occupants violently to the ground, and completely demolishing the buggy. Mr. Parrow was quite seriously injured, having had a number of ribs broken and sustaining several severe bruises. He was removed to his residence at Belieview coal works. Mr. Jones was badly injured in one of his legs, but not so seriously as Mr. Parrow.

Home Manufactured and Eastern Carriage Work.

We would again take pleasure in referring those of our readers who contemplate buying a vehicle of any kind to Messrs. Workman & Davis, No. 169 and 171 Fourth street. Their repository may be seen many fine specimens of the work turned out at their extensive manufactory, Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Arch street, Allegheny City. Besides, they have an unusually large and particularly fine stock of Eastern made carriages, barouches, buggies, phaetons, pony phaetons, jagger wagons and all other descriptions of carriages and wagons. We would, too, in this connection desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that this firm are now manufacturing the best buck wagon in the city. All are invited to call and acquaint themselves with Messrs. Workman & Davis's facilities for furnishing the best work of every description in their line. Prices the most reasonable.

Assorted Crates

White stone and common ware, suitable for country trade, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Goodman & Mackley,

No. 117 Wood street, offer all the novelties of the season in Panama, Leghorn, Swiss, Canton Straw and light Cassimere Hats, suitable for summer wear.

Stylish Spring and Summer Clothing.

All the latest and most fashionable styles of spring and summer clothing have just been received by Mr. J. Hannach, the popular clothier, formerly of Fifth avenue and Market street, but now at No. 5 Sixth street (late St. Clair.) Mr. Hannach has one of the finest and most complete stocks of ready made clothing in the city. His goods cannot be surpassed in make, style or price. Give him a call and examine the goods. tf

Blue Top Matches Cheap.

At J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street.

New China

Being received daily at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Linen Goods.

Those who have thus far withstood the warm weather without making any great change in their raiment to suit the season will know a luxury which they can appreciate, if they procure a supply of clean, fresh, light and comfortable linen goods from the Boston square-dealing one price store, No. 95 Smithfield street, Howard Block. Mr. Rossiter has just received at the Central House, Boston, a fresh assortment of the goods all made up in the latest styles, of the best material and warranted to give satisfaction. A linen suit can be purchased for comparatively a mere song, and the comfort which the wearer will experience in such raiment is much beyond any price. Drop in now while there is a full stock on hand and supply your wardrobe. It will insure to you convenience, health and happiness in a measure which you cannot experience unless you try the experiment.

Fleming Lots, 50 by 150.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that another sale of lots comes off at Fleming Station on Friday next. The sizes are 50 by 150—common sense lots. A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Fleming Lots, 50 by 150.

It is now acknowledged that Fleming is the rising station on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. From its fine situation its presents better facilities than any other station on the road. Sale of lots on Friday next. A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Fleming Lots 50x150.

Within a year a great many good dwellings have been erected in the neighborhood of the lots to be sold on Friday next at Fleming. It is a promising place. Attend the sale. A Leggate, auctioneer.

Fleming Lots 50x150.

The sale of lots at Fleming station on Friday next will present an unexcelled opportunity to buy a good lot. Remember the sale is without reserve. No limited prices at Fleming. A Leggate, auctioneer.

Fleming Lots, 50x150.

Get a plan of the lots to be sold at Fleming on Friday next. See the wide streets, the fine level lots, the beautiful views and the facilities of travel. Go to the sale and be convinced. Read advertisement by A. Leggate auctioneer.

Fleming Lots, 50x150.

If you wish to buy a lot, go to Fleming on Friday. Spend half a day and go to this sale. If you fail to get a lot, your time will not be misspent. Train at 10:23 from Federal street. A. Leggate auctioneer.

Fleming Lots 50x150.

Call at Leggate's, 159 Federal street, and get a plan of the lots to be sold at Fleming on Friday next. Free tickets to and from the sale will be furnished on the 10:23 train at Federal street. Dinner on the ground. A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Fleming Lots 50x150.

Remember, every lot in the sale of Friday next, at Fleming, will be sold without reserve. Some happy men will return from that sale. Don't miss the train at 10:23. A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Fleming Lots 50x150.

Ladies are particularly invited to attend the sale of lots at Fleming on Friday next. Come and see the beauty and what a delightful place it is for the children. Come in time for the train at 10:23. A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Catawba Wine at Auction.

Mr. Haslage, of the Diamond, celebrated as a wine grower on Spring Hill, Allegheny, has resolved to make a positive sale of a few thousand gallons on Thursday next, in order to make room for the produce of the coming season. Families and dealers who wish to secure a small or large quantity of a reliably pure article of domestic wine, will find this a rare opportunity. Sale takes place at three o'clock to-morrow, at Haslage's vineyard, Spring Hill, Seventh ward, Allegheny. See advertisement by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Matches

Of all kinds cheap at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street.

Carriages, Harness and Horses at Auction.

On to-day (Wednesday) morning at ten o'clock, at the store of McKelvey's Carriage Bazaar, Diamond street, near Liberty, a family carriage, barouche, spring wagon, set of fine double harness, and a fine span of family horses belonging to the Hunsen estate. The above property is all desirable and parties who may want any of the articles enumerated should avail themselves of the opportunity of attending this sale. For particulars see advertisement, which will be found in another column this morning.

Paniers, High Heels and Chignons

Are rapidly going out of fashion, but the Improved Elliptic Sewing Machine will never go out of fashion as long as there is a rag to sew. Office 19 Fifth avenue.

Matches.

Warranted good and cheap, at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Pittsburgh Opera House

ELLSLER & GOTHOLD, ... Lessees and Managers.

Success of the Comedy Season.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 5th, 1872, WALNUT STREET COMPANY in the